Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,754. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

PLATT'S FORMIDABLE FOE

Warner Miller's Return to the Front as an Opponent of the "Boss."

TALK OF SENATORIAL ASPIRATIONS

Anti-Platt Republicans Take Courage from the Success of the Revolt at Saratoga—Issue Clearly Defined.

There is talk even now of a renewal of the old-time hostilities among Republicans of the State who were dvided into the Platt and Miller factions. The stand taken by Mr. Miller at the Saratoga Convention, after Mr. Platt's orders had been given on the subject of excise; the rallying of the "up-the-State" clans to the Herkimer man's banner, and the sudden turn of affairs which brought the latter out at the head of the column, are responsible for this talk.

For some years Mr. Miller has been "out of politics," apparently. Mr. Platt has never been out. While Mr. Miller has been attending to private business, Mr. Platt has been so devoted to politics that he has absorbed the Miller faction effectually, and until with one rush to the front Mr. Miller came to prominence this week, it looked as if he had no further ambitions in the political line. He had been spoken of from time to time as a possible candidate for the United States Senate, when the time comes to elect a successor to Mr. Hill, but there have been but few traces of any attempt on his part or that of his friends to boost him into a position where he could secure members of the Senate who will have a voice in determining who that successor shall be. Since Mr. Miller succeeded in putting the Sunday plank into the platform, on all sides there has been talk of future Senatorial aspirations on his part, and no end of guessing as to the strength he could command.

It is doubtful if any other Republican of the State, taking the same position as that of Mr. Miller at Saratoga, could have accomplished what he accomplished. There were others there of prominence in the party who favored a declaration on the observance of Sunday just as strongly as did Mr. Miller. Some of them were present at the Sunday night conference, when it was determined to run away from the issue, but they could not stand up against the orders of Mr. Platt with any show of success. When Mr. Miller declared his intentions the country members flocked toward him, and so long as he was willing to head the fight against Mr. Platt they were willing to join. When in the convention hall he stood up and declared for the plank which the boss had rejected, and was successful in carrying his point, there was the strongest proof that has been seen of the truth of the claims of the anti-Platt men that there is a spirit of revolt against Platt's boss rule in the State that lacks only a leader to dethrone the boss.

It gave courage to the anti-Platt Republicans in a way that nothing else has done. It led to declarations that if Warner Miller instead of Mr. Fassett, or any one of a dozen others who are now opposing Mr. Platt's rule had been willing to give battle to him, there would have been a show of success.

For securing any results such as are suggested by Mr. Miller's plank the Legislature must be relied on. The laws relating to Sunday observance will remain as they are for the next three years or the fifty Senators who are to be elected in November will have a hand in changing them. Before he left Saratoga Chairman Lauterbach of the Republican County Organization in New-York City was quoted as saying that an issue would be made on excise questions in determining who are to be the legislative candidates in this city. Mr. Lauterbach is Mr. Platt's chief lieutenant.

The same Senators who are to elected next November will hold office until after the election of the next United States Senator. With these facts in their minds it is easy for the politicians to connect Mr. Miller's name with the situation. A Senatorial aspirant who dares declare himself in favor of the Miller plank in the platform would doubtless receive aid and comfort—at least comfort—from those Republicans who believe in Mr. Miller. If Mr. Lauterbach's proposition is carried out such a Senatorial aspirant would receive neither aid nor comfort from those who take Mr. Platt's view of the excise situation. The issue between the two could not well be more clearly laid down. And so this question has presented itself to some Republicans:

"Will ex-Senator Warner Miller be carried on a current of cold water into prominence as a Senatorial candidate? Also, if this seems to be the trend of events, will Mr. Platt, for political reasons, try to mix enough beer in the current to overwhelm Mr. Miller, who does not thrive on beer?"

When the Platt machine was making arrangements to perpetuate itself by its selection of members for the State Committee, it took occasion to cut down the minority of anti-Platt men upon that committee. Men who had, because of local reasons in New-York City, turned against Mr. Platt were no longer allowed to serve on the committee—a notable exception to this rule being William Brookfield, who was allowed to remain. Another anti-Platt man who was allowed to retain membership was John R. Hazel of Buffalo, but Mr. Hazel, while opposed to "boss" rule, is not in sympathy with the country Republicans' idea of Sunday observance. Even if this had nothing to do with the fact that he is still a member of the committee, the fact remains that he is not likely to make any trouble by attempting to shape the campaign to fit the Sunday plank in the platform.

There is a disposition on the part of many members of the Republican State Committee to drop the uncomfortable excise question now, to put it as far in the background as possible in laying out the campaign, and to try to forget the incident of the convention which resulted in making this a part of the platform. Of course, it is possible for the committee to keep still on this subject. The committee will have charge of its own campaign literature. It can omit all reference to the position it has taken in the documents it sends out, and, if it sees fit, it may send out literature calculated to nullify any effect which the Sunday plank may have in cities where there are many Republican "independents" who do not believe in the idea embodied in Mr. Miller's plank. It may instruct its spellbinders to "hedge out" the Miller resolution as they have opportunity. It may lay down the plank as a matter of party record in the country towns, and it may keep silent on it in cities of the first and second class. It may select its Executive Committee from those of its members who live in New-York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Troy, and Buffalo, and they will be able to control the campaign in a way which will crowd the Sunday plank out of sight as far as possible.

PIEROLA'S GOVERNMENT RESENTFUL

Senate Discussing Prosecution and House Expulsion from Army List of Borgono, Caceres, and Others.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, via Galveston, Sept. 19.—The Peruvian Senate is discussing a motion to declare void the acts of Col. Borgono, of Gen. Caceres, and others, and to prosecute them for their usurpation of power after the death of Gen. Bermudez.

The House of Deputies is discussing a motion to expel them from the army list.

EDITORS AT THE EXPOSITION

Entertained by the Officers of the Big Fair and Instructed Regarding Its Teachings.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 19.—This is Georgia Editors' Day at the exposition, and they are present nearly two hundred strong. The attendance cannot yet be estimated, but will probably be as great as on the opening day.

The editors assembled in the auditorium this morning at 10 o'clock, where speeches were made by officers of the exposition and of the Georgia State Press Association. President H. H. Cabanis presided, and made a few remarks in opening. President Collier, on the part of the exposition, welcomed the visitors, and in the course of his remarks paid a high tribute to their excellent work in advertising the exposition and in making it the great success that it is. He said that no agency or influence exerted in behalf of the exposition had done so much to make it a success, not even excepting the aid rendered by the United States Government.

President Collier's address was received with enthusiasm, and responses were made by President Cabanis and Secretary Perry. A reception was tendered the ladies of the party by Mrs. Joseph Thompson, President of the Women's Department. It was held in the Women's Building, and nearly every member of the Women's Board was present to receive the wives of the editors. The editors have no particular purpose in meeting, further than to see the exposition and be better prepared to write about it. They are all enthusiastic about the exposition, and express themselves as being greatly amazed at the wonderful exhibit of Southern industrial, commercial, and agricultural progress. The editors will remain until to-morrow, and possibly longer.

To-night the grounds were brilliantly lighted, and one of the most elaborate spectacular presentations ever made by the Pain Fireworks Company of London was witnessed. Nearly one thousand people took part in the presentation, which is a reproduction of the storming of Wei-Hai-Wei. The immense searchlight of the Government Building, the small searchlights on the Machinery and Electricity Buildings, and the giant fountain in the midst of the lake were in full play, and the exposition park presented a brilliant spectacle.

DISAPPEARED WITH $50,000

A Chicago Receiving Teller Missing, and an Examination Proves Him a Heavy Defaulter,

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Ross C. Van Bokelen, receiving teller of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, is missing with about $50,000 of the money belonging to the institution. Mr. Van Bokelen is supposed to be in Mexico.

The shortage was discovered last Monday night, when an examination of the books was begun. Most of the stealings were in small sums, last Saturday's being the largest, when it is supposed he took $15,000. When he came down to the bank Saturday morning he complained of feeling ill, and asked for his annual vacation, which was granted him. The Guaranty Company of North America is on the fugitive's bond for $5,000, and a local detective agency is engaged in trying to discover his whereabouts. The loss is an insignificant one to the bank, which has a paid-up capital of $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 surplus.

Van Bokelen's father was rector of a church at Buffalo, N. Y., and he has a brother who is rector of a church near New-York City. He was prominent in South Side social affairs, and formally Treasurer of the Kenwood Club. He played heavily at cards, was a plunger at the races, and also speculated in stocks and grain.

TWO DEFAULTING BANK TELLERS

They Have Made Good Their Shortage and Will Not Be Prosecuted.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—A defalcation of $19,600 on the part of the receiving and paying tellers of the National Bank of Illinois was admitted this morning by the officers of that institution. The shortage has been made good, and it is understood there will be no prosecution.

A peculiar feature is that the books had been doctored and this was overlooked by the Bank Examiner in making his rounds a month ago. The receiving teller covered up a discrepancy of $7,000, it is said, by getting the money from the paying teller. When it came time to examine the accounts of the paying teller, the money was replaced, with enough more to make good the rest of the shortage. The peculations extended over a period of about six months. Both of the men were trusted employes, and had been with the bank many years, having worked themselves up to positions of trust from the bottom. The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New-York was on their bond, and will make good the greater amount of the shortage, the rest of which has already been made up by the friends of the erring officials.

The principal in the stealing was Benjamin B. Jones, the paying teller, who had held that position for considerable time. His accomplice was Joseph H. Wilson, who was also a teller in the bank. The thefts were discovered nearly two weeks ago, when Jones did not appear at the bank, but sent a note stating that he was ill and would be at work in a few days. When the few days had elapsed and Jones did not appear, the bank officials found that he also was not at his home. The discovery was then made that both he and his accomplice had left the city, and no trace of either has been found.

The bank officials issued a statement to-day, placing the exact loss at $19,800.

To Sell a Cemetery for Taxes.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 19.—The novel occurrence of a beautiful city cemetery being sold at auction for unpaid taxes will be witnessed in this city in a few days unless an injunction interferes. Mountain Home, one of the most beautiful and well-kept cemeteries in the State, where lie the remains of the late Senator Francis B. Stockbridge, Congressman Allen Potter, Senator Charles R. Stuart, and several other men once of National prominence, is the property in question. It is owned by a stock company, and the corporation has refused to pay the taxes assessed to it, on the ground that cemeteries are nontaxable properties. The land will therefore be put on the block and sold to whoever is willing to pay a good sum for it.

Dr. Talmage May Be Called.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Rev. Byron Sunderland, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, arrived in the city this morning from the Catskill Mountains, and stated that he would call an early meeting of his congregation, to decide whether they wished to have Dr. Talmage preside over them. If a majority of the congregation should favor the Brooklyn divine, then their request would be sent to the district Presbytery for approval. Dr. Sunderland (who was at one time President Cleveland's pastor) does not desire to sever his relations with the church. Some prominent members are talking of a proposition to make him and Dr. Talmage co-pastors.

Reserve, $95,898,875.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day was $95,898,875. This includes $100,000 from St. Louis, Mo., deposited in New-York in exchange for currency.

CHECK TO GOLD EXPORTS

Rate of Sterling Exchange Declines Below the Profit Point.

GOOD EFFECT OF CROP MOVEMENTS

Indications that Idle Bank Money Will Be Put into Use—Security Market Reflects Improved Conditions.

Chances of further gold exports were lessened materially yesterday by a decline in the rate of sterling exchange to $4.89 for demand bills. At this rate, gold may be forwarded to Europe without loss. Since bills were sold as early as Tuesday for shipments to be made by to-morrow's steamers, it is possible that withdrawals for that purpose may be made to-day. The sellers may cover their operations by purchases, if they prefer, but the financial district has been prepared for withdrawals.

Should the rate not advance again—and all indications point to a further decline, rather than to an advance—outside speculation in exchange, which accounts for nearly all shipments since July, should cease after this week.

Any one who chose to export gold could made a good profit in it when bills could be sold at $4.90¼, and from that price to $4.89½. The outsiders entered the business only because of the extraordinary profit in it. It can have no attraction for them under present conditions, for they are not looking for a chance to do something without loss. No such negative prospect is at all alluring.

Offerings of commercial bills caused the day's break. The money recently sent West and South for crop movement is already in use for that purpose. A beginning toward the promised relief from adverse trade balances has fairly set in. Crop movements gather momentum rapidly. Bills for grain and cotton will thus reach the exchange market in increasing quantities from this time on. Rates must certainly yield under the pressure until grain and cotton shipments will outweigh imports and bring gold here.

The currency movement for the crops still proceeds. Small notes for $176,000 were forwarded through the Sub-Treasury yesterday. This represents only such consignments of money as are made by banks that wish to avail themselves of the Treasury offer to transfer currency at special express rates. Many of the banks, especially those not convenient to New-York, have no need of this accommodation. All the signs point to such large demands as shall put idle bank money into use. Activity in the money market must follow, with an advance in rates of interest. This will be an important factor in breaking the foreign exchange market, because, with attractive interest rates, money will be placed here from abroad. Anything that may come will be additional to receipts from crop exports.

The security market yesterday reflected the improved conditions for gold. Complaint of a slight depletion in the Treasury reserve, such as was heard last week, ceased with the fresh and vigorous impulse given to prices.

Bankers say that financial conditions are at last, in all respects, most encouraging, and they feel confident that substantial improvement will now be scored without drawback from any quarter.

BUFFALO MAY HELP.

The Banks of That City Easily Could Spare $500,000 Gold.

BUFFALO, Sept. 19.—It is altogether likely that Buffalo banks may decide to follow the example set by those of other cities in assisting the Government with a portion of their accumulated gold.

William H. Cornwell, President of the City Bank, and of the State Bankers' Association, said to-day that the banks of this city had nearly $1,000,000 in gold on deposit in safety vaults, and represented by certificates which are used to settle Clearing House balances.

"One-half million or more of this gold," Mr. Cornwell said, "could be shipped to the Treasury, and legal tenders substituted in the safe deposit vaults, without the slightest inconvenience, and, as a local medium for the settlement of exchange, the legal tenders would fill every requirement.

"If the leading cities of the country would all take this action, the $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 needed by the Treasury would immediately be forthcoming, and matters would be tided over until exports of produce began to bring gold tihs way.

"In conclusion, I would say that we have no use for gold here in Buffalo, except in small amounts from time to time."

President Charles A. Sweet of the Third National Bank, President Pascal P. Pratt of the Manufacturers and Traders' Bank, and other leading bankers, coincide with Mr. Cornwell's views, and say that, should the necessity arise, the Buffalo banks would cheerfully respond. Mr. Pratt, however, thinks that as soon as travel abroad is over there will be less demand for gold, and the condition of things will improve. The present lack of gold, he says, is the result of travel. He believes that $100,000,000 at least has been expended by American travelers abroad.

Cleveland May Do Something.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 19.—A resolution was adopted to-day by the Directors of the Central National Bank authorizing the cashier to confer with the other bankers of Cleveland with a view of offering $1,000,000 gold coin to the Treasury in exchange for legal tender notes.

Gen. Miles a Son of the Revolution.

Among the applications for membership in the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution which received favorable action at the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers at the Hotel Normandie last evening was that of Major Gen. Nelson Appleton Miles, United States Army. A remarkable feature of the meeting was the admission of five of the six sons of Gen. George Bell, United States Army, who himself is a member. The sixth son is not yet of age. The list of candidates was the largest acted upon at any meeting since the society was organized.

In Honor of Palmer Cox.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 19.—Palmer Cox, the author of the famous "Brownies," was tendered an immense reception on the Old Green in the centre of the city this afternoon. Certainly not less than 20,000 children took part in the unique gathering, which was held at the point indicated by express permission of Mayor Hendricks. The Mayor and several other prominent gentlemen took part in the affair. A feature of the occasion was the liberation of twenty big balloons.

Tied for a Junior Majority.

At a meeting in the Sumner Avenue Armory, Brooklyn, last night, that was called for the election of a Junior Major of the Thirteenth Regiment in place of Charles H. Luscomb, promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel, Capt. George D. Russell and Capt. Frank R. Wiswell received 13 votes each. Gen. McLeer, who presided, adjourned the election for two weeks.

Gen. Eseta Sails for Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The Pacific Mail steamer Sydney sailed yesterday for Panama and way points in Central America. Among the passengers was Gen. Antonio Eseta, who took passage for Acapulco, Mexico, with Senor P. Duryea, an officer of his prospective army.

SIR HENRY TYLER SEES THE CANAL

He Is Favorably Impressed by the Work that Has Been Done—His Visit and Colombia's External Debt.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Sept. 19.—L. F. McKinney, the American Minister, and Sir Henry Tyler, who arrived by the steamer Finance, visited, with Director Le Cornec, Wednesday, the Bohio section of the canal, where the dam and lock are projected. Thence the party sailed through the finished canal to Colon.

They were favorably impressed with the work that has been done. Sir Henry Tyler will leave for Paris by the steamer Santiago. It is reported that his visit has some relation to Colombia's external debt.

AMAPA'S GOVERNOR WANTS TROOPS

Expectation of an Attack or Invasion of Disputed Territory by French Troops —Cunany Is Besieged.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, via Galveston, Sept. 19.—The Governor of Amapa, Brazil, has asked for reinforcements in the expectation of an immediate attack by the French troops or invasion of the disputed territory.

It is reported that the City of Cunany is besieged by the French.

THE NEWARK IN GREAT PERIL

Report Has It that the Warship Was in Danger of Being Blown Up While in Midocean.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The court-martial of Capt. Sumner of the cruiser Columbia for permitting his ship to be injured through imperfect docking at Southampton, may be followed soon by an inquiry relating to a mishap said to have befallen the cruiser Newark while on her recent voyage from Rio de Janeiro to Cape Town, Africa.

The Newark was in need of repairs, and by order of the Navy Department she made the voyage to Cape Town in order to go into dry dock. A report which reached here to-day concerning that voyage has it that the Newark was placed in great jeopardy while in midocean with a heavy gale blowing. According to the report, the Newark had encountered a severe storm and was making bad weather when the discovery was made that the water in her boilers was low. Particulars are not at hand concerning the number of boilers in use at the time, but it is assumed that the ship was proceeding at ordinary cruising speed under not more than half her boiler power.

It is almost incomprehensible how such an accident could happen under the system of boiler inspection supposed to be maintained on board the Newark, but the assertion is made that the water gauges suddenly revealed the fact that the boilers were nearly empty. The danger was great, but it was averted by quick work in the boiler and engine rooms. Whether the fires were drawn or not is not known here, but it is asserted that for a time there was consternation above and below decks.

The ship rode out the storm in safety, and soon after the anchor was dropped in Cape Town Harbor an inquiry was set on foot by Capt. Yates Stirling, the commander of the Newark, to establish the cause of the mishap and fix the blame. So far as can be ascertained the report of Capt. Stirling has not yet been received at the Navy Department. Naval officers who have heard the story are at a loss to account for the cause of the alleged accident. It is agreed, however, that if the report concerning the Newark is reliable, the ship had an exceedingly close call.

MR. CROKER EXPECTED TO-DAY

Leaders Wish to Have Him Go as a Delegate to Syracuse.

Richard Croker is expected to arrive in this city on the steamship Columbia this afternoon. Very soon after he reaches home it will be easy to determine what part he proposes to take in local politics this year. The Tammany leaders are all awaiting his arrival. It will straighten out many things. They want to have him go as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the Twentieth Assembly District, but whether he will go to Syracuse will not be known until he has a chance to consult with his friends.

May Extend Its Line to Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 19.—It now looks as if the Brooklyn City Railroad Company would extend its lines to this village without delay. William L. Cornell, Secretary of the Board of Highway Commissioners, last night received a check for $2,500 from Clinton L. Rossiter, President of the company, in payment of the railroad's share of the expense of repairing that part of Strong's Causeway which is in the town of Flushing.

A similar check will be forwarded to the Newtown Highway Commissioners as soon as the work on the causeway is completed in that town. To reach this village only a short extension will be necessary.

Going to Oxford University.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Sept. 19.—The Rev. Livingston Schuyler, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, and for three years pastor of the Chapel here, will leave in a few days for Oxford University, England, where he will pursue his studies further. His wife will accompany him. He is a member of one of the best families of New-York.

The Rev. Mr. Waller, pastor of St. George's Church of Flushing, will officiate at the Post Chapel and attend to the spiritual welfare of the Engineers until a minister is appointed permanently.

Swung Under the Car Wheels.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Katie Martin and Bridget Nolan got on a train at Riverdale to-night, and after it left the station discovered that they were going the wrong way. They ran to the platform and jumped.

The Nolan girl got clear of the train, but Katie Martin held on to the hand rail after she had jumped, and swung under the wheels, which passed over her left leg, which was almost amputated. She was taken in a dying condition to Fordham Hospital.

Tornado in Wisconsin.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 19.—Thirty buildings were destroyed by a tornado which swept over Door County peninsula last night. Farmers were the principal losers. The large Shiloh Church at Clay Banks was torn from its foundation and borne through the air several rods and dumped bottom up, a mass of debris. The cyclone swept a path for twenty miles through forest and farms, leveling all in its way. Only two persons are reported hurt.

Suicide from a Ferryboat.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 19.—While a Pennsylvania ferryboat was on its way from Cortlandt Street to this city at 7:10 this evening, a man apparently about twenty-five years old, jumped into the river. The boat was stopped, but the tide swept the man away before any effort could be made to save him.

A Notorious Litigant in Disgrace.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—Alice Edith Blythe, who proclaimed herself the common-law wife of the late Thomas H. Blythe, and figured prominently in the bitter contest for the millionaire's estate, was arrested to-day for drunkenness.

A SPANISH WARSHIP SUNK

Cruiser Sanchez Barcaiztegui Wrecked by Steamer Mortera.

DISASTER IN THE PORT OF HAVANA

Admiral Delgado Parejo, Capt. Ybanez, and Thirty-four of the Crew Were Drowned—There Was No Panic.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—The Spanish warship Shanchez Barcaiztegui, with Admiral Delgado Parejo on board, was struck by the incoming coasting steamer Mortera in front of Moro Castle, at midnight last night, and sank almost instantly.

Admiral Parejo and thirty-four of the crew, including Capt. Ybanez and three other officers, were drowned. The remainder of the crew, 116 in number, were saved.

The bodies of Admiral Parejo and Capt. Ybanez were recovered. The body of the Captain was horribly mutilated, the head and arms having been eaten away by sharks.

The Sanchez Barcaiztegui was an iron bark-rigged cruiser of 920 tons displacement, and 1,100 nominal horse power. She was built at La Seyne in 1876. She was 203 feet long, 30 feet beam, and had a draught of 12 feet. She carried seven guns.

The Sanchez Barcaiztegui was leaving port when the disaster occurred. The usual signals were exchanged between the warships and the Mortera, but at that moment the cruiser's electric lights were extinguished, when the collision took place. The cruiser's bowsprit struck the Mortera on the starboard bow, making a large hole above the water line.

The sound of an explosion, which was probably the result of the concussion, was heard, and the cruiser was found to be gradually sinking. Boats from both vessels were lowered. Admiral Parejo and the other officers and the greater number of the crew embarked in the boats, but the immersion of the warship was so sudden that the boats alongside were engulfed by the suction.

When the disaster happened there was no panic on either ship. The latest report shows that the missing were as follows:

Ensign, purser, doctor, first and third engineers, twelve marines, eight firemen, and nine sailors.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 19.—Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, has received official confirmation of the disaster to the Spanish cruiser in the harbor of Havana last night. A cablegram to the Minister says that the ill-fated cruiser Sanchez Barcaiztegui was foundered by a merchant steamer in the channel at the entrance of the port of Havana.

THE NEWS IN MADRID.

Details of the Disaster Received by the Imparcial from Havana.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—The Imparcial has a dispatch from Havana giving the following particulars of the loss of the warship Sanchez Barcaiztegui.

Admiral Delgado Parejo was on board the warship when she steamed out of the harbor at midnight last night, intending to make a circular tour and visit the various ports of the island.

As the warship rounded the promontory at the entrance of the bay she sighted the Mortera, which was just entering the harbor. The warship gave the regular whistle to notify the Mortera that she would keep to starboard. The Mortera mistook the signal to mean that the warship would go on to port side, and she herself went to starboard.

A few minutes later came the collision. A sailor on the warship immediately before the accident happened had accidentally stopped the electric current and the lights were extinguished. This added to the confusion, but the crew of the warship showed no signs of panic and kept manfully at their posts.

Admiral Parejo, with Adjt. Gaston d'Aroca, ascended the bridge, where they joined Capt. Ybanez. A few moments later, however, the warship began to sink, and there was hardly time to get out the boats before the vessel settled by the head, plunging bow first.

Some of the boats were carried by the suction under the sinking vessel and some of the occupants were drowned, while others managed to swim to the shore or succeeded in climbing up the sides of the Mortera. Admiral Parejo and Adjt. D'Aroca got places in one of the boats, but it was drawn under the ship as the Sanchez sank. D'Aroca was rescued with one of his legs broken.

Capt. Ybanez remained at his post on the bridge and went down with his ship.

The Mortera was badly damaged by the collision, but she stood by and gave all the assistance in her power to the crew of the sinking warship. After picking up all the survivors that could be found, the Mortera proceeded into port. As soon as the news of the disaster reached the port officials a search for the bodies of the lost was begun.

The lost include Admiral Parejo, Capt. Ybanez, Dr. Martin, the ship's doctor; fifteen soldiers, eight sailors, eight engineers and stokers, and two petty officers, besides the purser, clerk, second carpenter, and Admiral Parejo's servant.

The funeral of Admiral Parejo will take place to-morrow.

Buildings throughout Havana which had been gayly decorated in honor of the arrival of additional troops from Spain display emblems of mourning for the lost officers and men of the Sanchez Barcaiztegui.

The Imparcial's dispatch says that the body of Admiral Parejo had been horribly mutilated by sharks.

SPAIN'S VERY SERIOUS LOSS.

Description of the Cruiser and Scene of the Fatal Accident.

The scene of the fatal accident to the Sanchez Barcaiztagui is the narrow channel forming the entrance to the land-locked harbor of Havana. The left of the entrance is guarded by the old-time fortifications known as El Morro, now partly a fortress and partly a prison. On the opposite shore, or to the right of the entrance, is an old-time battery.

The distance from shore to shore is about 2,000 feet; the channel for steamers is midway between them. The lights at the entrance are said to be of a very primitive type.

In the foundering of this cruiser, Spain loses a valuable vessel, one that has been on the Cuban station for a number of years. She was a beautiful model of the smaller class of modern cruisers. She, and several ships of her class, were built in France for the Government of Spain. She had a ram, and, like her sister ships on the station, was painted white. Of her guns, two were placed in barbette for fore and aft fire. Her usual crew consisted of 160 men and eight officers. Admiral Delgado Parejo was on a special cruise of inspection.

Maurice Delgado y Parejo was a Rear Admiral. His commission dates from 1891. In the official "Guide," his name is thirteenth in the list of Admirals, and seventh in the list of Rear Admirals.

ANOTHER ROCKEFELLER FIRE

Barn Worth $5,000 Destroyed with Its Contents—Oil and Dynamite Found, as Before.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 19.—A fire, which was of incendiary origin, at 4 o'clock this morning destroyed the large red barn of John D. Rockefeller, which was situated on the Bedford Road, near the Berkeley Inn, the Summer home of many prominent New-York people.

That the fire was the work of an incendiary there is no doubt among those who know the situation of the building on the Rockefeller estate. The incendiary seems to have been well acquainted with the surroundings, and also quite familiar with the use of oil and dynamite.

The guests of the inn were awakened about 4:30 A. M. by numerous explosions and the glare of a bright light. Somebody exclaimed: "Another of Rockefeller's barns is on fire!"

A large crowd of country people gathered and watched the progress of the flames. They could do nothing else, for no water was available.

So fast did the fire spread that by 5 o'clock the five-thousand-dollar barn and contents, which consisted of hay, grain, and farm implements, lay a mass of smoking ruins.

The conclusion that the barn was set on fire is reached from the fact that oil cans, dynamite, and bags partially filled with powder were found in the woods near by.

Mr. Rockefeller's large barn and outbuildings were destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock last Sunday morning. The loss was $30,000. There was conclusive proof that this fire was incendiary.

All the circumstances of it are the same as those of the fire this morning. Dynamite and oil were found in the woods, and there were several explosions in the burning buildings.

Those about the place and the neighbors were confident at that time that the fire had been set by men who had been discharged by Foreman F. A. Bolze a few days before.

The second fire, so closely resembling the first in the preparations made for it, makes the neighbors sure that their opinion was the right one. Several of the discharged employes have been seen in the neighborhood the last week.

Mr. Rockefeller, who is in Ohio with his family, ordered that a reward of $1,000 be offered for the arrest of the person or persons who set the first fire. It is understood that he increased the amount to-day to $2,000.

INTENDED TO KILL DURRANT

A Convict Who Was Determined to Murder the Prisoner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The police have discovered and frustrated a plot to assassinate Durrant. The plot was concocted by a well-known criminal while awaiting sentence in the County Jail. He expressed his intention to his fellow-prisoners of killing Durrant at the first opportunity, and the matter coming to the ears of the Sheriff, an extra precaution was taken not to allow Durrant to exercise with the other prisoners, and to drive him to and from the court either in a buggy or outside of the prison van.

On search being made of the cell, a broken table knife, whetted to a keen edge, was found therein. The prisoner has since been sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. Before being taken to the penitentiary he admitted to the police that it was his intention to kill Durrant, but that he had no opportunity to use his knife. The police refuse to divulge the name of the criminal.

INTENSE HEAT IN ST. LOUIS

The Public Schools There Dismissed at Noon in Consequence.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—There is no abatement of the fearful heat from which this city has suffered during the last ten days. Yesterday the mercury passed the 100 mark at 2 P. M., and remained stationary until evening. All the public schools were dismissed at noon on account of the intense heat, and the streets in the business portion were almost deserted. Over a dozen cases of heat prostration were treated at the City Dispensary.

Thermometers at midnight marked 87°, and sleep was out of the question till early this morning, when a slight breeze cooled the atmosphere several degrees. To-day, however, the sun's rays are as fierce as ever, and at 10 o'clock this forenoon had forced the mercury past the 90° mark. Orders were issued to dismiss all the public schools at noon again to-day.

New Students for Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 19.—Prof. Thomas D. Seymour, Chairman of the Committee of the Yale Faculty having in charge the entrance examinations, said to-day that of the 400 candidates for the Academic Department, 120 had been accepted in full, 192 had been given conditions, and 50 had received preliminary certificates, with permission to enter this Fall. This makes a total of 362, of whom about 350 are expected to enter next week. The freshman class of the Academic Department last year numbered 338.

Miss Vanderbilt Not Engaged.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 19.—Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt said to-day:

"Miss Vanderbilt is not engaged to the Duke of Marlborough. I regret that the papers so often see fit to connect her name with different friends of ours."

The Duke of Marlborough will visit the Atlanta Exposition in company with Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbilt the last of the week.

The President Fishes for Bass.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 19.—The President made a second trip to-day to Great Sandy Pond, six miles from here, by carriage, where he previously had great luck bass fishing. Secretary Lamont and Mr. Jefferson accompanied him. They made their headquarters at Camp Comfort, which is presided over by Capt. Godfrey. Linemen to-day removed the special wire from Gray Gables, which was used to start the exposition machinery at Atlanta yesterday.

Heirs Must Make Pilgrimages.

The will of Anna Maria Herbst, who died May 22, was filed in the office of the Surrogate of Kings County yesterday. She leaves the house 242 Melrose Avenue, Brooklyn, to relatives in Germany, provided that one of them makes two pilgrimages to Einsiedeln, Switzerland, which the testator had promised the Lord, but which she could not make.

The Michigan Miners' Strike Ended.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Sept. 19.—The great strike of iron ore miners is ended. Instead of meeting as usual in the morning, the strikers assembled to-day early in the afternoon and remained in continuous session until 8 o'clock, when the returning procession bore to the cities of Ishpeming and Negaunee the welcome news that the strike had been formally declared off.

UNSTABLE AS TO EXCISE

Republicans Chameleon-Like After the Convention.

DEMOCRATS SOLIDLY FOR HOME RULE

Ex-Mayor Hewitt Favors Applying Local Option, Permitting the Voter to Voice His Views.

GERMAN-AMERICANS AGAINST HYPOCRISY

Mayor Strong Would Settle the Sunday Question at the Polls—Brooklyn Republicans at Sea.

Republicans in this city and Brooklyn, in their efforts to adjust themselves to local conditions, are very much dissatisfied with the action of the Republican State Convention on the excise question. It is the old story. As members of the party in the State they say one thing at their State conventions, and another thing when they get among their constituents. This fact was made very plain in talks which reporters for The New-York Times had with representative Republicans yesterday. On the other hand, the Democrats who were interviewed came out plainly and fairly for the application of the doctrines of home rule to the question, and its settlement by the voters.

Mayor Strong, ever since he has been in office has been saying that he favors local option so far as this city is concerned, and to that extent he is apparently in line with the best Democratic thought, although he is a Republican. The Mayor is not open to the charge of saying one thing in Saratoga and another at home, for he had nothing to do with Mr. Platt's convention, and Mr. Platt's convention had nothing to do with him.

When a reporter for The New-York Times called upon the Mayor yesterday afternoon and asked him for his views on the excise question and the position taken by the Republican State Convention, he declined to comment in any way upon the action of the convention.

"What are your views on the excise question?" he was asked.

"I am in favor of local option so far as this city is concerned," said the Mayor in reply. "I think it is a question that should be submitted to the people for their votes, and whether the saloons should remain open a part of the time on Sundays or not should be definitely determined by them. I am speaking now of the question as it affects the City of New-York, which contains nearly one-third of the State's population. The city's population is made up of people from all quarters of the world. It is a peculiar population, and its customs somewhat differ from those of other sections of the State.

"This question of excise is one that should be met by the legislators. The legislators from this city should propose a draft of a law that would be acceptable, and through it the Legislature should give to the people of New-York City a chance to say whether or not they wanted saloons open part of the time on Sunday. They could then determine whether they favored the saloons being open from 2 to 5 on Sunday afternoons, and from 7 to 11 or 12 o'clock Sunday nights. I simply name these hurs in a general way."

"Do you believe that a bill should be framed so as to allow the people to vote on the hours for Sunday opening?"

"That might be a good idea, but I have not given it much thought. What I believe is that the question should be definitely determined, and by the people themselves. For the last eight or ten years there has been great corruption in the police force of this city, and the excise question was one of the great causes of this. It is one of the things I am very proud of that under this municipal administration blackmail has been held in check and stamped out with all possible rapidity. I am of the opinion that the cause of this police blackmail should be removed forever. I want to see the opportunity to decide on the Sunday opening question given to the voters."

"Would you apply the same doctrine to the other large cities of the State?"

"Not unless they wanted it. I am speaking of New-York City."

"What do you think the result would be if the question of Sunday opening was submitted to the voters of this city?"

"Well, that is a question that would only be determined upon the counting of the votes."

"Do you care to say anything about the Republican State Convention?"

"No," replied the Mayor, "I have nothing to say about that convention," and he laughed heartily.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS AT SEA.

Demoralized by the Miller Plank and Not Agreed as to Its Meaning.

The Brooklyn Republican politicians are all at sea on the Sunday excise question. The Warner Miller plank in the State platform has demoralized them. There is a good deal of loudly expressed doubt as to what the plank means. Some of the politicians are shouting that it is not an excise plank at all, but merely a sort of moral chest protector for the benefit of the rural constituency.

There are other leaders of the Republican Party in Brooklyn, however, who are disposed to look on the little resolution as a full-sized plank from which they cannot escape, no matter how strongly they profess their fondness for local option. City Clerk Joseph Benjamin of Brooklyn tried to get a local option plank grafted on the platform, but his resolution was smothered in committee.

The big Republican leaders in Brooklyn are apparently in no hurry to come back and explain the meaning of the Miller plank. Jacob Worth and Sheriff Buttling have remained in Saratoga, ostensibly to drive around and see the country. County Clerk Saffen, Controller Palmer, and Hugo Hirsh reached Brooklyn early yesterday morning, but all three together hurriedly left for Philadelphia before noon. County Register Harman returned to his office, but positively declined to discuss or explain the Miller plank.

Mr. Harman took occasion to deny the statement published in an afternoon paper to the effect that the Kings County delegation at Saratoga had met during the convention and adopted resolutions declaring

the present excise laws to be incomplete and unsatisfactory. Mr. Harman said the delegation took no action on the subject of the excise laws.

Some of those who have returned from Saratoga make no secret of the fact that the delegation is disgruntled on account of the Miller plank and the failure of the convention to adopt the local option motto. Some of the delegates were for repudiating the Miller plank and for trying to induce the Assembly Conventions to nominate only men pledged to local option.

The feeling of this class of Republican politicians in Brooklyn is well shown by the following interviews with Jesse Fuller, Chairman of the delegation; Willard S. Pladwell, Deputy Fire Commissioner; Clarence Barrow, and Col. Morton of the City Clerk's office:

Jesse Fuller said: "The Miller plank does not represent the views of the Kings County delegation. In fact, it is not an excise plank. Our idea is to get our Assembly conventions to come out strong for local option, and nominate only men pledged to this effect."

Clarence Barrow, Deputy Fire Commissioner, smiled when questioned in regard to the excise plank in the Republican State platform.

"It is a mere general expression of our belief in the sanctity of the American Sabbath," he said. "As a mere abstract question of whether we favor upholding morality, I favor the Miller resolution. I, for one, favor a liberal excise law. A city cannot be governed on as narrow lines as a country community. Every community should settle the excise question for itself. The argument of Senator O'Connor against local option was silly—clap-trap. If we cannot have local option, I favor some such general law as they have in England, where no saloons are allowed open for some hours on Sunday.

"The Kings County delegation does not look on the Miller resolution as an excise plank, and it ought not to be so considered. I believe in enforcing the Sunday excise law. If it isn't enforced in Brooklyn, I don't know why it isn't. I believe the law is enforced. I never go in saloons on Sunday."

Mr. Pladwell said: "If Mr. Warner Miller's amendment or resolution was accepted by the State Convention as an excise plank, I think the convention acted injudiciously. The excise question should be left to the different localities that are affected by it.

"As I understand it, the Warner Miller resolution applies not only to excise, but to any business—barbering, delivering milk, or selling any sort of goods on Sunday that are necessary for the people. Such a general law as that would certainly not do in New-York or Brooklyn. There are thousands of strangers in New-York on Sundays, and they ought to have a chance for comfort and happiness on Sunday. Every necessary business should be allowed on Sunday."

"What does the Miller resolution or plank mean?"

"I do not think it means anything. I certainly do not call it an excise plank. I personally am in favor of what has been popularly called Mayor Schieren's 'side-door' policy in regard to the liquor saloons.

"I should not be surprised if all of our local Republican conventions, our Assembly conventions, passed resolutions in favor of local option. The candidates will be pledged to local option. We want an excise law more in accordance with the desires of the people. The Sunday excise law, as at present enforced in Brooklyn, is much easier on the sellers and consumers of liquor than is the case in New-York, where all are kept to the observance of the strict letter of the law.

"The Kings County delegation to the Republican Convention favored local option. They came away dissatisfied with the Warner Miller plank, if it is to be called such. The saloons should not be publicly open on Sunday. Their side doors should be ajar, and the places should be under police surveillance. I do not think the Warner Miller plank will have any effect on the party at large."

Col. Morton of the City Clerk's office said: "The Warner Miller plank is harmless. It won't hurt the party. Everybody admits there should be one day in the week set apart from labor. Mr. Miller's speech was conservative.

"The Kings County delegation does not regard the Miller resolution as an excise plank, on which to go before the people. Even Mr. Lauterbach, who is neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring, did not object to the resolution."

GERMANS AGAINST HYPOCRISY.

Will Vote Solidly with the Democrats Is the Opinion of J. B. Pannes.

John B. Pannes, the President of the United Societies for the Liberalization of the Sunday laws, and John G. Boyd, one of the three Vice Presidents of the same organization, agree in saying that, after the failure of the Republican Convention at Saratoga to treat the excise question in its platform in a liberal, frank, and courageous manner, no relief will be had from that quarter.

President Pannes, in an interview with a reporter for The New-York Times, said yesterday:

"There was a time, not so many years ago, when intelligent Germans naturally gravitated toward the Republican Party. They were impressed with its moral earnestness, with its reputation as the party through which the Union was preserved, with its standing in the North as the party of sound principles. I do not think I am in error in stating that twenty years ago the great mass of the Germans in this State was Republican. There may have been a few German saloon keepers who supported the Democratic side for selfish reasons, but their number was inconsiderable.

"Since the Republican Party began to meddle with the excise question in the direction of restriction of personal liberty it has lost, by degrees, all the German voters which it formerly held, until at the next election I believe that the Germans throughout the State will vote solidly with the Democratic Party. Of course, the Democratic Party has yet to frame its platform in the State Convention to be held next week, but it is very unlikely that it will not be preferable to the Puritanical hypocrisy displayed by the Republicans in their party platform.

"I was a Republican myself until I felt I could no longer support the party of sumptuary legislation and of infringement upon personal liberty. I was even a member of the Republican County Committee here. Then I became what you would call a Mugwump, and voted for Cleveland in 1892.

"I am not personally affected by the closing of the beer gardens on Sunday, but I feel that proper consideration is not shown by the rural legislator for the people who live in the crowded wards of our cities. There is now a population of 282,000 in one of these wards. These persons cannot afford to go out of the city Sunday after Sunday to get a glass of beer. If they buy it beforehand they have no means of keeping it cool, and they are apt to lay in a larger supply than they would ordinarily consume.

"They are not intemperate, but temperate. They have no desire to interfere with any one's enjoyment of the day of rest. They commit neither a sin nor a crime in eating or drinking according to their desire. They, and their fathers before them, have been brought up to look upon Sunday as a day of rest and refreshment. It is not rest for them to stay cooped up in their tenement houses, and it is not refreshment for them to be limited in the gratification of a moderate and healthy appetite for good beer, among other things.

"The Germans do not want their beer gardens to be opened early on Sunday morning. Those of them who are church-goers may like to spend the morning in devotional exercises according to their respective creeds. In the afternoon, however—say from 2 o'clock—they would like to have the beer gardens open.

"We shall try first to secure laws to give us this result, and if we cannot get them directly, we shall support the party or the legislative candidates who will promise to give us local option. We do not want open saloons at all times, or unlimited license of any kind. But we want equitable laws which cannot be turned into weapons of oppression for the poor, and which can be enforced through the support of public sentiment in their favor.

"There has been some talk about the Germans demanding laws which other American citizens do not require. I think that is nonsense. We are all immigrants in this country, whether the first immigrants were ourselves, or our fathers, or our grandfathers. This is the country where personal liberty ought to be greatest, and no one, whether he be a German, or Irishman, or New-Englander, should incur opprobrium for agitating for a reasonable measure of personal freedom as to what we shall eat and what we shall drink. The law which may be perfectly suited to a rural community in this State, may be tyrannical and unjust when applied to the cosmopolitan inhabitants of a great city like New-York. No matter how equal the law appears in its terms, it is unequal in its application.

"Moreover I do not believe that laws which make men hypocrites are for the public good. I remember, some years ago, being invited to a wedding in Connecticut, where there was no wine at the breakfast. The host winked at me, and brought me to another room, where he showed me a cabinet filled with liquors, and asked me to take my choice. Coming home from the wedding I was with a lady who was also a guest at the wedding. She told me that each of the women present had been taken out by the hostess to her private room and asked whether she would like wine or whisky. Would it not have been more self-respecting for both of them to have put their wine or whisky on the table? Is anything to be gained by passing laws which those who speak loudest in their favor take the first opportunity of secretly and hypocritically evading?

"There is only one thing which will stop the agitation of the Germans against the present Sunday law, and that is a fair majority vote of the city cast against it. Until that is done, you cannot persuade the small German tradesman or shopkeeper that the present law is just to him. It drives money out of the city, it reduces the weekly takings of the butcher and the baker, and of the mechanic, who makes the repairs for these men. I hope that the Democratic Party will be able to handle this question wisely."

Ex-Senator John G. Boyd said:

"I am in favor of more liberal Sunday laws, because I believe they are the constitutional right of every citizen. This country was founded as a protest against tyrannical and unjust taxation. Its Constitution professes to give the largest measure of personal liberty to each that is compatible with the freedom of all.

"In my opinion, the Republican Party has made a grave mistake by its excise plank in the Saratoga platform. It will drive thousands of voters, both in the city and in the country, into the Democratic ranks if the leaders of that party have the wisdom and the courage to take advantage of the opportunity which it offers to them.

"If it fails to do so we shall apply ourselves to the candidates for the Legislature and support those which make satisfactory declarations about the excise plank, whether they are Republicans or whether they are Democrats.

"I am not one of those who believe that the rural voters are lost to all sense of personal liberty for others to eat and drink what they please. Nearly all of us who now live in cities were brought up in the country. The rural voter has all the fresh air he wants every day of the week. The poorer residents of the cities are dependent upon Sundays for the sight of green fields and proper privileges necessary for enjoyment of such sights.

"I have been agitating this question since 1889 because I believe that sumptuary legislation is against the spirit of our laws and Government. People must be individually the best judges of what restraints upon appetite are necessary. Laws cannot make them sober, or moral, or industrious, though these qualities may be promoted by the removal of unnecessary restrictions. I believe that a glass of beer may be as necessary for a tired workman on a Sunday to enable him to renew his labors during the coming week as any other innocent gratification which he may desire on his only day of recreation and enjoyment. I am in favor of people going to their respective churches or not going to them as they please. Rational liberty will never be obtained or enjoyed by piling up restrictions designed to make one class of the community keep from doing something that another class has no temptation to do."

DEMOCRATS ARE FOR HOME RULE.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt Would Apply Local Option to Excise Matters.

Democrats who are willing to discuss the excise plank in the Republican platform are very generally of the opinion that their opponents have made a great mistake. They believe that a solution of the difficulty is to be found only in home rule, or, in other words, local option.

This view is entertained by ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, who hitherto has not been partial to the local option theory.

Mr. Hewitt was at his office, in Burling Slip, yesterday, where he was visited by a reporter for The New-York Times and asked for an expression of opinion regarding the excise plank in the Republican platform.

"What is the use of my saying anything on excise matters?" said Mr. Hewitt. "Every one knows my position on the excise question and how I stood in regard to that matter when I was Mayor of this city. You have only got to turn back to the files of The Times and read my messages and the letter I sent to the big temperance meeting to know exactly my view of the excise question, and I have not changed my opinion one iota.

"I believe in enforcing every law that is on the statute books, and enforcing it strictly. While I was Mayor I endeavored to enforce every law on the statute books, and I do not think any one can complain on that score.

"I am strongly of the opinion, however, that the existing excise law ought to be modified. We have a huge cosmopolitan population who have convictions and tastes which should be considered. If a majority of the people of this city desire the law relaxed they ought to have their opinions respected and a change in the law effected.

"Originally I did not believe in local option, but when I look at all the phases of the excise problem it seems to me that in a question of this sort it may be possible and wise to adopt local option. To the extent of excise matters I should be willing to see it tried."

Preble Tucker, who has been prominent in the Good Government Club movement, was interviewed by the reporter at his office, 111 Broadway. He analyzed the Republican plank as follows:

"It strikes me that plank is as weak and futile an attempt to sit on two stools as I ever have seen. I suppose it is better than saying nothing, but it ought not to satisfy the city Republicans.

"I hope that it will be met with a straight statement by the Democratic State Convention in favor of strict enforcement of he law and home rule, or local option—I like the term home rule better than local option—on the question of the regulation of the liquor traffic on Sunday.

"I do not think the Democratic Party can afford to take Gov. Hill's position of a loose interpretation of the present law. I think the present law should be enforced, but the sooner the law is removed from the statute books and a modified one substituted regulating the sale of liquor on Sunday the better for all people. Gov. Hill is endeavoring to cater to the liquor elements, and in so doing is simply taking the politicians' view. I feel sure the Democratic State Convention will not indorse his views."

BOHEMIANS CONDEMN THE PLANK.

They Also Criticise the Action of the Republican Convention.

The Bohemian citizens of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District held a largely attended meeting yesterday at 423 East Seventy-third Street. Several speeches were made condemning the resolution adopted by the Republican Convention at Saratoga and touching upon the excise question.

A committee of twenty-five, composed of the most prominent Bohemian citizens of the district, was chosen and instructed to work in the district in the most effective manner for the coming election. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The Republican Convention at Saratoga passed a resolution hostile to personal liberty; therefore be it

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the said Republican Convention and pledge ourselves to work and vote for such candidates only who will not discriminate between the rights of individuals, and who believe that the industrial classes should have the same rights and privileges on Sunday as moneyed aristocracy now enjoys in its clubhouses.

Bootblacks Unite for Protection.

The United Bootblacks' Protective League held its second meeting last night at A. Fasanella's saloon, in Thompson Street, near Broome. It is understood by the bootblacks that by Oct. 1 every stand in the city will be removed from the sidewalks, even those behind the stoop lines. A committee of seven called on President Roosevelt of the Police Board last Tuesday, but they said they received little satisfaction.

Incorporation papers have been drawn up and sent to Albany. Members pay 50 cents initiation fee, and this, with special taxes levied, will be collected to defray legislative expenses. A secondary object of the league will be to prevent cut rates. Five and 10 cents are to be made the standard prices for a "shine," and an effort will be made to squeeze out the boys who shine for 2 and 3 cents.

Gave His Estate for Public Good.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Judge John R. Bennett handed down his decision at Jefferson in the John W. Cole will case from Watertown, finding the will valid, which gave nearly all of the estate, valued at about $80,000, to various public institutions in the City of Watertown. The property is nearly all in real estate, and the will provides that a certain portion shall be sold at death of the legal heirs for the erection and maintenance of a public library and business men's club; the farm north of the city to be set apart and maintained for a public driving park and agricultural grounds; twenty acres in the Seventh Ward to be used for a home for the aged and poor people of Watertown; and the homestead in the First Ward to be adapted for the purposes of an old ladies' home. Provision was also made for the maintenance of these institutions. The case will probably be appealed to the Supreme Court.

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OBITUARY RECORD

John B. Haskin.

John B. Haskin, who died Wednesday at his Summer home at Chestertown, in the Adirondacks, was for many years a prominent figure in politics in this State.

He was born Aug. 27, 1821, at the Mansion House, Westchester, now within the limits of Woodlawn Cemetery. When fourteen years old, after a brief term at a public school, he entered the law office of George Wilson and began the study of law. His aptitude and perseverance were so very marked that four years later, at the age of eighteen, he was made chief clerk and office manager of the business of Mr. John M. Bixby, a leading lawyer of the time.

He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and began to practice on his own account. While engaged in study, he had become interested in politics, and as soon as he was in business for himself became an active participant in the troubled political affairs of the time. His first office was that of Civil Justice, to which he was elected in 1846, and which he retained until 1849, when he was legislated out of office. In his address to the people of the time, he describes himself as a national conservative Democrat, and to this appellation he always referred with pride as being one to which he always remained consistent throughout his long and active career.

He removed to Fordham in 1848, and soon made himself known by his untiring activity in benefiting the public of that and adjacent villages, the most important work he succeeded in being the building and opening of the free bridge across the Harlem River. He was for years the Supervisor of the village and President of the Board of Education, and the excellence of the schools in the now annexed district is largely due to his shrewd management and constant endeavors for their improvement.

Mr. Haskin was elected to the office of Corporation Attorney of this city in 1853, serving in that capacity till 1856, when he was elected to Congress. His course there was marked by a blunt and earnest opposition to all swindles, and his attitude on the public printing, then a bountiful source of corruption to his party, cost him the nomination for a second term in 1858. He, however, ran as an independent and was elected. In this term he served as a member of the Committee on Public Expenditure, and never hesitated to attack corruption wherever he found it, drawing upon himself the wrath of his party for his denunciation of what he called its departure from the old Jeffersonian principles. In a speech delivered at this term, he uttered the famous definition that "Democracy is the rule of the people under the laws." When Congress dissolved, he returned to New-York.

At the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Haskin at once took his stand with the war Democrats. He aroused deep feeling within the Democratic Party by his bitter denunciation of Buchanan's Administration, describing Buchanan as a political swindler, whom it was the duty of all honest citizens to oppose. Throughout the rebellion he was a consistent and fearless advocate of all means for its suppression, and never hesitated to manifest that, despite party opposition, he had a will of his own, and knew how to assert and enforce it. He was a member of Tammany Hall, and for years was one of its most trusted leaders.

While in the councils of Tammany his utterances and actions were always characterized by the same independence of thought, self-reliance, and devotion to principle that had always marked his life. His blunt frankness cost him friends among his party associates, but events usually justified the correctness of his judgment and demonstrated the benefit to the party had his counsels been followed. He was familiarly known as the "Chief of the Tuscaroras" and the "War Horse of Westchester." For several years his relations with the leaders were somewhat of a hostile character, caused by his independence and unwillingness to do politically what his sense of right and justice would not sanction.

In private life Mr. Haskin enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. His burly form and hearty voice were always welcome wherever seen or heard, and among the inhabitants of the annexed district none will be missed so greatly as he. He married May 10, 1845, Miss Jane Valentine of New-York. One son and four daughters, three of whom are married, survive him.

Mrs. Emily F. Dykman.

Mrs. Emily F. Dykman, wife of Justice Jackson O. Dykman of White Plains, who died near Lake George, Wednesday, was Miss Emily L. Trowbridge of Peekskill, a descendant of the New-Haven family of that name, a most excellent and domestic woman, beloved by all in her home, White Plains.

She aided and encouraged her husband in all his early struggles, and he never hesitated to declare that he owed his success and advancement to her untiring energy and zeal, her wise counsel, and her laudable ambition.

They had two sons, both of whom are lawyers, the elder, William N. Dykman of Brooklyn, and the other Henry T. Dykman of White Plains. The funeral will be tomorrow afternoon.

Charles Le Clercq.

Charles Le Clercq, an English actor of excellent repute, who was a member of Augustin Daly's company, died at the New-York Hospital, of typhoid fever, last night. He was removed from his boarding place in West Twenty-second Street about a week ago to the hospital.

Mr. Le Clercq and his talented sister Carlotta came to this country with the late Charles Fechter, when that brilliant actor assumed the management of Selwyn's, afterward the Globe, Theatre, in Boston. He subsequently returned to his native country, but finally was induced to come back by Mr. Daly, with whom he had been for many years.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Major Charles B. Penrose of the Subsistence Department, United States Army, died yesterday at Carlisle, Pa. He was appointed to the army from Pennsylvania, his native State, in August, 1861. During the late war he was thrice brevetted for "gallant and meritorious services," the last brevet being to Lieutenant Colonel. His death promotes Capt. Wells Willard to a Major and creates a vacancy in the grade of Captain in the Subsistence Department.

—The Rev. I. M. Leihy, a veteran clergyman of the Methodist Church, died at Santa Monica, Cal., Wednesday, aged eighty-seven years. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., and was a pioneer of Illinois, Wisconsin, and California, going to the Pacific coast in 1850. He had been a clergyman of the Methodist Church for over sixty years.

—Ebenezer L. Ferry, who was at one time prominent in the hops and malt trade, at 44 Pearl Street, but who retired several years ago, died Wednesday at his home at Litchfield, Conn. He was seventy-five years old, and a member of the Produce Exchange. Funeral services will be held at Litchfield this afternoon.

—The Rev. Joel Jewel, an aged Presbyterian clergyman, died Wednesday at Troy, Penn., after over fifty years' continuous service as an active minister. He was ninety-two years of age, and was said to have been the originator of the expression "teetotaler."

—Robert Whitlock, aged eighty-four, a veteran of the war of 1836, which resulted in the independence of Texas, and a hero of the battle of San Jacinto, died at Sinton, Texas, yesterday. This leaves eighteen survivors of the battle of San Jacinto.

—Dr. Tarbell, aged fifty-seven, a prominent resident of Ithaca, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday. He was a Captain in the Thirty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. V., and had filled several positions of trust in Tompkins County.

—George M. Parsons, a wealthy citizen of Columbus, Ohio, died yesterday, aged seventy-seven years. One of his daughters is the Princess de Lynar of Dresden, Germany.

—George H. Starr, British Vice Consul at Portland, Me., died yesterday after a long illness. He had represented Great Britain at Portland for many years.

New-Jersey Farmers Swindled

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 19.—Two or three slick sharpers with a new trick have been in town, and, as a result, half a dozen farmers have been bunkoed for various amounts. The strangers were selling stoves. They told the farmers that they could take the stoves and keep them for a month's trial and need not buy them if they were not satisfactory. Many stoves were taken. When they were delivered the farmer signed what he supposed was a receipt for the stove, but in reality he signed a note, which the sharper promptly presented at the Bridgeport bank and negotiated.

GRIGGS IS THE CANDIDATE

Nominated for Governor by the New-Jersey Republicans.

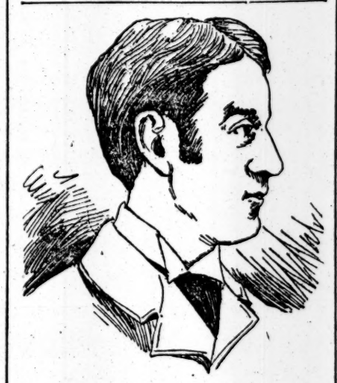
CHOICE MADE ON THE THIRD BALLOT

Hudson County's Vote Decides the Contest—The Platform Favors Sound Money and a Protective Tariff.

Governor—JOHN W. GRIGGS of Passaic.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 19.—The Republican State Convention to-day, from the six candidates who had persistently made a campaign for five months, nominated John W. Griggs of Passaic County for Governor. His merits were set forth by Garret A. Hobart of the National Republican Committee, whose generalship had much to do with the success of his candidate. Gen. W. J. Sewell would not cross swords with Hobart, who is an old campaigner, and has too many Republicans in the State under obligations to him.

Gen. Sewell favored Kean, but did not do anything to help him, because he feared defeat. So he let the campaign take its own course. It resulted in a warm contest that was made bitter by personalities. It was hourly expected that the General would interfere in behalf of his friends, but he kept his hands off.



Senator John W. Griggs.
Nominated for Governor of New-Jersey by the Republicans.

Kean had gone into many of the Griggs strongholds during the last few days, but the votes that he captured all went back to Griggs when the contest grew warm.

Essex held the key to the situation, but the leaders were indifferent to their candidate, Elias S. Ward. Hudson had an unknown quantity which stood ready to go to the winning side, and it was the announcement that Hudson's 124 votes were for Griggs that started the stampede ending in his nomination.

Judge William A. Mott, who had managed the Ward campaign, moved to make the nomination by acclamation, but the Kean votes in the Essex delegation prevented it by voting against the motion, and, after Griggs was nominated, left the convention.

The campaign was formally inaugurated to-night by the Mercer Republicans, under the leadership of State Controller Hancock and County Clerk Barker Gummere giving a large trolley party of six illuminated cars through the town, decorated with the placard: "For Governor, John W. Griggs." A collation was served at the Inter-State Fair Grounds, where speeches were made.

THE CONVENTION AT WORK.

A Platform Adopted and a Candidate Named Amid Much Confusion.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 19.—The earnestness and enthusiasm of the friends of the various candidates for Governor resulted in keeping to-day's Republican State Convention in disorder from the time it met until it adjourned.

Congressman Mahlon Pitney was Temporary Chairman. He made a brief speech, in which he gave to Democrats disgusted with misrule by some of their chosen leaders credit for recent Republican victories in New-Jersey.

J. Frank Fort of Essex was Permanent Chairman. He deprecated the introduction of National issues into the State campaign. He said the only hope of good government for New-Jersey lay in continued Republican control of affairs.

The Platform.

The platform was presented and adopted unanimously without discussion. It is as follows:

We the representatives of the Republican Party in New-Jersey, in convention assembled, reaffirm our devotion to the National policy of our party; our opposition to any attempt to impose upon this country a debased or depreciated currency, and our firm belief in the wisdom and benificence of a tax upon imports which will afford protection to American industries and adequate revenue.

We reaffirm our purpose of restoring to New-Jersey a clean and honest government. Three years ago we appealed to the voters of this State, without regard to party, to join us in the effort to rescue the State Government from the grasp of a band of political marauders who, for partisan and personal purposes, had, by nefarious methods, secured control of every department and institution of the State. No event in the history of New-Jersey has so signally demonstrated the patriotism of our people as the grand response to this appeal. In 1898 a majority of more than 20,000 on the legislative ticket testified to the desire of the people to escape from the domination of the political bandits, and in 1894 the unparalleled majority of nearly 47,000 voiced the sentiment of the people in favor of good government and committed the power of legislation to the hands of the Republican Party.

We congratulate the people of the State upon the magnificent results of this revolution. Intrusted with legislative power, we promptly blotted from the statute books the laws under which the most infamous form of race-track gambling had brought ignominy and disgrace upon the State; we succeeded, through the courts, in abolishing the shameful gerrymandering scheme through which the political cabal in control of the State believed themselves to be permanently intrenched in power; we delivered our public institutions from the domination of boards appointed solely for partisan purposes, and restored them to public usefulness by the establishment of non-political boards for their control; we successfully resisted the most gigantic conspiracy of recent years, supported by high State officials and Democratic Senators, to perpetuate party supremacy by denying to the people of the several counties the right to choose their own representatives, thus, for partisan purposes, striking at one of the fundamental principles of government of and by the people; we have wiped from the statute books innumerable laws enacted solely for partisan and personal purposes, regardless of the people's wishes or the public welfare; we have exposed the pilferers and plunderers of the State Treasury, and brought them to political and personal disgrace; and we have passed, in defiance of the Executive veto, laws—too long a list to be recited here—to secure an honest and economical administration of the public affairs of the State.

If intrusted with executive and legislative power, we pledge ourselves to the continued work of reform. We pledge ourselves to the abolition of every act now on the statute books inimical to the interests of the people. We pledge ourselves to oppose any attempt to impose upon the people a tax for the support of the State Government, any attempt to impair or divert from its proper use the fund for the support of the free public schools; we pledge ourselves to the abolition of unnecessary offices and the reduction of excessive salaries. We pledge ourselves to the purification of every department of the State Government, to still further legislate for the general good, and to an administration of the affairs of the State which shall have for its sole object the welfare and prosperity of the people.

The redemption of the State, committed to our hands, is not yet complete. It will not be complete so long as there remains a reform to be effected, a wrong to be righted, an enemy of good government to be defeated and overthrown.

It is the highest and most imperative duty of the intelligent and patriotic voters of New-Jersey, at this time, to unite in a supreme effort to wipe out the last vestige of the stain left upon the fair name of the State by the ballot-box stuffers, the race-track gamblers, and the political tricksters, from whose clutches she has been so happily released; and we earnestly appeal to all the voters, without regard to past political affiliations, to join us in the high and patriotic purpose of establishing upon a sure foundation a clean and honest State Government.

Griggs Nominated.

The convention was in confusion when nominations for Governor were called for. Speeches were short and almost unintelligible, delegates devoting most of their time to shouting the names of their favorite candidates. These names were placed before the convention:

John W. Griggs of Passaic, Maurice A. Rogers of Camden, Senator Voorhees of Union, Elias S. Ward of Essex, John J. Gardner of Atlantic, and John Kean of Union.

Two ballots were taken without a choice. Griggs led from the start, with Kean a strong second, and Ward having enough votes to make him dangerous in the event that the struggle between the leaders should be very protracted. The votes were divided on three ballots as follows:

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Third Ballot.
Griggs	294	338	547
Kean	207	248	123
Ward	168	166	138
Voorhees	74	65	36
Rogers	79	29	..
Gardner	23	..	..
Toffey	1	1	1

Necessary to a choice, 424.

The disorder was very great between the second and third ballots. The Ward adherents shouted themselves hoarse, and the Griggs people tried to drown their cries and succeeded. Chairman Fort worked hard to sustain order. Hudson County went boldly over to Griggs, and the latter's nomination was achieved. After the roll call ended Cumberland, Salem, and other counties followed Hudson's suit, and then the nomination was made unanimous.

Delegates from two rival colored Republican Conventions asked for and received a hearing. Col. Murrell said that he spoke for 285 representatives of the colored men of New-Jersey in asking that R. Henry Herbert be chosen as their spokesman in the Republican State Committee. Justice Colding, in behalf of the other faction, requested that Charles N. Robinson be retained on the committee. The whole question was referred to the State Committee.

Mr. Griggs made a brief speech accepting the nomination. Kean and Voorhees pledged their support and the convention adjourned.

THE CANDIDATE.

A Native of New-Jersey and a Frequent Office Holder.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 19.—John W. Griggs, the Republican nominee for Governor of New-Jersey, was born July 10, 1849, near Newton, Sussex County, N. J. His early education was obtained in the Collegiate Institute of Newton, whence he went to Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., which he entered in 1865. He was graduated from Lafayette in 1868, and immediately turned to the legal profession. He began his studies in the office of Robert Hamilton, in Newton. He did not remain long under Mr. Hamilton's preceptorship, but, departing, continued the study of the law in Paterson, in the office of Socrates Tuttle. Admitted to the bar of Passaic County in 1871, a year later he was taken into partnership by Mr. Tuttle.

Mr. Griggs was elected to the Assembly from one of the Paterson districts in 1875. During that session of the Legislature he acted with the present Supreme Court Justice, Magie, Frederick A. Potts, Leon Abbett, Alden Scovel, and William A. Lewis in framing the general legislation made necessary by the changes in the Constitution. Re-elected in 1876, he proved in that year of an equally divided house a valuable man for his side. Put up for a third term, he was defeated. He was appointed City Counsel of Paterson in 1879, and was reappointed in 1880, 1881, and 1882. In the last-mentioned year he was elected to the Senate, and three years later he was re-elected by a large plurality. He was President of the Senate in 1886, and as such presided over the Court of Impeachment which tried State Prison Keeper Laverty. In the following year he was Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, and played a leading part in the movement for ballot reform.

After his retirement from the Senate Mr. Griggs devoted himself to the practice of law. He was prominent in Republican political circles during the stormy scenes preceding the legislative session of 1894. He could have had a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, but he declined that offer, made him last Winter by Gov. Werts.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT ELIZABETH.

Factional Differences in Union Caused Kean's Defeat.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 19.—The defeat of Kean and Voorhees in the Republican Convention at Trenton was a big surprise and disappointment to the Republicans of Elizabeth, who expected that one or the other would surely be the nominee. Senator Voorhees was the local favorite, but John Kean has a large following here, and while the prevailing sentiment was for Voorhees, it was felt that if he could not win John Kean ought to get the plum, as being a Union County man. The nomination of Griggs disgusts the Union County Republicans, but the factional struggle between the leaders, which divided the delegation, is held to be mainly responsible for the nomination going elsewhere. Had Union presented a solid front for Kean, it is believed he could not have been beaten. The bitter jealously of the other big Republican leaders in the county towards Kean's candidacy largely helped to cause his downfall, by first arraying most of the delegates from Union against him, and giving the other aspirants a chance to point out that he was not the choice of his own county.

ANTI-M'GINNISS DELEGATES IN

The Kings County Republican Committee Settles a Contest.

The Republican County Committee of Kings County met in the Johnston Building in Brooklyn last night. Two important matters were scheduled to be acted upon, namely, the amending of the constitution and by-laws in many particulars, and the fixing of dates for the primaries and for the various local conventions. Consideration of both subjects were postponed one week.

Harry A. Hanbury, John J. Barrett, John H. K. Green, and Eugent Simon, the anti-McGinniss delegates from the Eighth Ward, were admitted to the County Committee. There was a long squabble over the question whether these delegates should pay the full dues of $25 each, or be assessed only for the three months left in the year. The thing was finally compromised by taking $25 from each, and then refunding to each $16.77.

On motion of Jesse Johnson, the tSate ticket nominated at Saratoga was indorsed.

A Whale Far Above Tidewater.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Capt. J. H. D. Gray of Astoria has the petrified vertebra of a whale, which was found thirty feet under ground on one of the hills back of Astoria, at an elevation of 185 feet above the sea level. There was also a large deposit of clam shells around the whale's bone, but the rest of the bones of the whale were not visible. The fact that a whale was stranded 185 feet above the present water level in Astoria shows conclusively that there has been a flood at Astoria in days gone by, to which the flood in Portland a year ago last June was not a marker. Portland went through that flood, and is still here, but it is plain that the Astoria which existed when that whale was stranded was annihilated.

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REPUBLICANS CRY POLICE

Want More Help to Keep Order at Their Conventions.

THEY WILL INVESTIGATE THEMSELVES

Will Look into Certification of Delegates to the State Committee by Executive Officers of County Committee.

So turbulent were the recent Republican conventions for the election of delegates to the State Convention that the representatives of the Grand Old Party of moral ideas decided last night at the meeting of the Republican County Committee to call upon the police to maintain order at the conventions to be held next week for the election of delegates to the Republican County Convention.

The matter was brought up by James W. Auten of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. He said that at the convention held in that district last week the police did not do their full duty. They did not put people out of the hall, the Chimney Corner, Twenty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, when they were ordered to, although they were not delegates.

"That convention," said Mr. Auten, "was a shameful disgrace to the district and to the party. The trouble was all brought about by reform disturbers."

"We don't know reformers here," said Chairman Edward Lauterbach. "We are all Republicans here."

"I wish all here were straight Republicans," went on Mr. Auten. "I think that something should be done by this committee to authorize some one to call these conventions to order, so that there would not be so much trouble. The police ought to be requested to preserve order properly, and keep outsiders out if they are asked to. Is not there some remedy for this?"

"My remedy," said Mr. Lauterbach, "would be the reinstatement of Messrs. Kerwin and Murray as Police Commissioners. But, seriously, I think if the executive officers of this committee communicate with the Police Commissioners, they will direct their men to take their instructions from the presiding officers of the convention as to who should be allowed to enter the hall."

Mr. Auten then moved that Chairman Lauterbach confer with the Police Commissioners on the subject. This was carried, and so the Republicans are calling "Police!" "Police!" to protect themselves against each other.

The committee did another very curious thing. It unanimously decided to investigate its own executive officers on the charge that names of delegates were wrongfully certified to the State Committee by them.

The matter was taken up on the suggestion of John C. O'Conor, who said that it had been openly charged that men who were not elected as delegates were placed on the roll that was certified to the State Committee. He said, also, that he felt it his duty to enter a protest against this, but, before doing so, he desired to have the real facts in the case ascertained, and for that purpose he moved the appointment of a committee of five to make an investigation.

Mr. Auten wanted to know whether this did not bring the integrity of the State Committee into question. He was assured that it did not. Mr. Lauterbach said that it was merely a question as to whether the committee's officers, who had certified to the rolls, had acted properly. Mr. Lauterbach himself and Secretary Bidwell were the men who turned the rolls over to the State Committee the night before the Saratoga convention. The certification of the Platt delegates in place of the Collis delegates in the Thirtieth Assembly District was the most glaring case of inaccuracy.

Cornelius Van Cott asked if Mr. O'Conor had any personal knowledge that any mistakes had been made.

John Sabine Smith said that if any one wanted to have an investigation he should be allowed to have it. After some remarks by Abraham Gruber, Mr. O'Conor's resolution calling for the appointment of an investigating committee was adopted. Mr. Lauterbach asked Mr. O'Conor if he would act as Chairman. He said that he would. Mr. Lauterbach then said that he would name the other four members during the week. So the Republicans are going to investigate themselves.

It was agreed that the delegates from each of the Assembly districts should name the men who shall call the forthcoming Assembly district conventions to order. This was done so as to avoid the confusion that was so marked an incident of last week's conventions.

Lloyd Collis, son of Gen. Collis, wanted to know if it would make any difference if he telegraphed the result of the convention in the Thirtieth District next week. This was a bit of sarcasm. The excuse for putting the Platt delegates on the State roll instead of the Collis delegates from this district was that the Platt list was in first, and this excuse was given to the State Committee at its meeting in Congress Hall, Saratoga, Monday night.

The County Committee indorsed the Republican State ticket last night by adopting the following resolution:

Resolved, That the County Committee of the Republican Party of the City of New-York heartily indorses the nominations for Judge of the Court of Appeals and for State officers made at the State Convention at Saratoga, just concluded.

The nomination of Judge Martin for the Court of Appeals presents for the suffrage of the people a jurist of the ripest experience and of unexcelled learning, a nomination the more fit since he comes from a section of the State which would otherwise be unrepresented in that great court.

The renomination of the present incumbents for State officers is the most substantial recognition of the splendid record which each of them has made in the past, untarnished by the slightest scandal and notable in each instance for honesty, ability, and purity.

We echo the sentiments of admiration contained in the platform for Levi

BLUE AND GRAY TOGETHER

Dedication Yesterday of Chickamauga National Park.

THE SPIRIT OF UNION PREDOMINANT

A Big Throng on the Old Battlefield Listens to Words of Wisdom from Gen. Palmer and Gen. Gordon.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 19.—After an interval of thirty-two years the blue and the gray met around the crescent of Snodgrass Hill, on the battlefield of Chickamauga, but not amid the mist and leaden hail which marked those dreadful days of 1863, making the conflict the most disastrous in its casualties to those concerned which history knows. Under one flag a reunited host devoted to the advancement and prosperity of one common country, the veteran foemen of a third of a century ago, met to-day to dedicate as a National park the ground made sacred by the blood of heroes who fought at their side. It was estimated that 30,000 visitors helped to swell the attendance upon the exercises at the park. Yesterday's train record was never equaled nor approached in the history of the city. Among the distinguished arrivals were Gen. John Gibbon, the famous Indian fighter; Col. Volmar of the regular army, and Gen. Horatio C. King of New-York.

Chattanooga was early astir, and all the morning the various roads to the Chickamauga field were filled with vehicles carrying would-be spectators of the dedication ceremonies. A belt line of railroads was organized for the occasion, and by that agency it was made possible for the great crowd of visitors to reach the grounds. The exercises were held on an immense stand built near the observation tower on Snodgrass Hill, the centre of the deadly opening day conflict.

Besides the Federal officials, including Secretaries Herbert and Smith, Postmaster General Wilson, Attorney General Harmon, and Congressmen present, there were the following Governors of States, some being accompanied by their staffs and members of the commissions from the several States appointed to act with the National commission in locating monuments and markers: W. C. Oates, Alabama; W. Y. Atkinson, Georgia; J. P. Altgeld, Illinois; Claude Matthews, Indiana; E. N. Morrill, Kansas; F. T. Greenhalge, Massachusetts; J. T. Rich, Michigan; S. A. Holcomb, Nebraska; G. T. Werts, New-Jersey; Levi P. Morton, New-York; W. McKinley, Ohio; Peter Turney, Tennessee; Urban A. Woodruff, Vermont.

Govs. Morton and Holcomb arrived here this morning, the former just in time to reach the field and witness the exercises. Missouri, Florida, and North Carolina were represented by delegations of distinguished citizens, and, to crown all, was the almost innumerable host of survivors of the battle, who had come to fight it all over again and to rejoice in its final issue, and who represented nearly every State in the country. Especially noticeable were the veterans who came from Louisville, wearing their "G. A. R." buttons.

Early arrivals on the grounds were entertained by a drill of Battery F, Fourth Artillery, under command of Capt. Sidney Taylor, and by a battalion or regimental drill under Capt. Poland, commanding Camp Lamont. These evolutions exhibited to the spectators the new tactics and field movements suggested by the Board of Tactics and Drill.

Promptly at noon a salute of forty-four guns announced the beginning of the execution of the programme so long arranged and looked forward to. Music by the band of the Fourteenth Regiment, in camp on the field, followed, and at subsequent intervals it also was heard. The addresses of Senator and Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois and of Senator and Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia were preceded by the singing of "America" by the audience, and followed by "Auld Lang Syne." Gen. J. S. Fullerton, Chairman of the National Park Commission, and as such Secretary Lamont's representative, charged with the duty of directing the dedicatory exercises, introduced Vice President Stevenson, who presided, in the absence of the Secretary of War. He said:

I am honored by being called to preside over the ceremonies of this day. By solemn decree of the representatives of the American people, this magnificent park, with its wondrous associations and memories, is now to be dedicated for all time to National and patriotic purposes.

This is the fitting hour for the august ceremonies we now inaugurate. To-day, by act of the Congress of the United States, the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park is forever set apart from all common uses; solemnly dedicated for all the ages, to all the American people. The day is auspicious. It is the anniversary of one of the greatest battles known in history. Here, in the dread tribunal of the last resort, valor contended against valor. Here brave men struggled and died for the right "as God gave them to see the right."

Thirty-two years have passed, and the few survivors of that masterful day—victors and vanquished alike—again meet upon this memorable field. Alas, the splendid armies which rendezvoused here are now little more than a procession of shadows!

On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
While glory guards with solemn sound
The bivouac of the dead.

Our eyes now behold the sublime spectacle of the honored survivors of the great battle coming together upon these heights once more. They meet, not in deadly conflict, but as brothers, under one flag, fellow-citizens of a common country, all grateful to God that in the supreme struggle the Government of our fathers—our common heritage—was triumphant, and that to all of the coming generations of our countrymen it will remain an indivisible union of indestructible States.

In a large sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living or dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract.

I will detain you no longer from listening to the eloquent words of those who were participants in the bloody struggle—the sharers alike of its dangers and of its glory.

Gen. Palmer's Address.

Prayer was offered by the Right Rev. Bishop Gailor of Tennessee. The first address was that of Gen. Palmer, who said, after telling the story of Chickamauga:

My comrades and countrymen, I have thus told the story of the battle of Chickamauga. It is brief, and necessarily incomplete. Writers, some with historical accuracy, and others in the language of romance, have told the tale of that bloody contest. No man can know much of the events which did not occur in his immediate presence on a field like this. We know the names of but few of the fallen, but we can remember the courage and gallantry of all who acted with us.

I have said that the civil war was caused by the sectional challenge to American manhood, and that challenge was accepted and followed by years of bloody and desolating war. In that war the American people learned to properly estimate each other, which is the only foundation for harmonious National unity. By that war the theory of the right of the States to secede from the Union was forever eradicated from our system of National constitutional government. By that war African slavery, which was the root of sectional bitterness, and was one of the causes or pretexts for National controversy, was forever overthrown and the flag of our country became at once the emblem of freedom and the symbol of National power. As the result of that war the Constitution was maintained and not subverted and the Union of the American people made perpetual.

My comrades, we who survive to this day may well be grateful to that Divine Being who guides the destiny of nations, that we are permitted to see an established Union, a Republic extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the Gulf, and liberty and law the all-pervading rule of our National life. We are here to-day "with malice toward none and charity for all." We meet as citizens of a common country, devoted to its interests, and alike ready to maintain its honor wherever or however assailed.

To my comrades, you who were Confederate soldiers during all the weary struggle of the civil war, I beg to say I was proud of your gallantry and courage. I never allowed myself to forget that you were Americans, freely offering your lives in defense of what you believed to be your rights, and in vindication of your manhood. You are now satisfied that the result of the civil war established the unity of the powerful American Republic; you submitted your controversies with your fellow-citizens to the arbitrament of the battlefield, and you accepted the result with a sublime fortitude worthy of all praise, and your reward is that peace and order are restored and "the South," which you loved so well, and for which you fought so bravely, now blossoms with abundant blessings.

Speech of Gen. Gordon.

Gen. Gordon then spoke. He said:

Ladies, Comrades, and Fellow-Countrymen: The illustrious Charles Sumner of Massachusetts proposed in the Federal Senate to strike from the battle flags of the Union all mementos of our civil war. It is due to his memory, however, as well as to the truth, to say that in making it his spirit was catholic, and his patriotism broad; for his purpose was to lessen passion, restore harmony to the embittered sections and unity to his divided country. His aspirations were worthy of all praise, but his apprehensions that harm would come to the Republic from cherishing mementos of the great struggle were misapprehensions.

Few, if any, there were who then saw, as we see now, that the American civil war, when fully and rightfully understood, was to become the most unique chapter in the world's history; that it was inevitable; that it came as the inevitable always comes, with no human agency competent to avert it; that it was inevitable because it was an irrepressible conflict between irreconcilable Constitutional constructions, maintained on both sides with American tenacity, by brave and truth-loving people, involving momentous interests and rights whose claims could neither be settled nor silenced except by the shedding of blood.

Few, did I say there were? May I not rather say there were none? Where are the men who then foresaw, for example, the South's speedy recuperation, or even her possible resurrection? I do not recall one who, in that woeful period which followed the disbanding of the armies, saw through the widespread desolation of this section her present triumphal march to enduring prosperity and social order. I do not recall one whose vision was clear enough or far-reaching enough to catch even a faint glimpse of these inspiring scenes around us to-day; not one in any station or section optimistic enough or audacious enough to promise his countrymen the light and life and fraternity of this glorious hour, wherein these once warring heroes meet to lay in mutual confidence and respect their joint trophies on the common altar—meet at the bidding of the common Government to dedicate by joint action Chickamauga's field to common memories and the immortal honor of all.

Our American civil war was an advance in the cause of liberty, because among the whole American people it augmented and ennobled the manhood and womanhood essential to the future life of the Republic. It was a forward movement, because it developed the spirit of self-sacrifice and of consecration as these virtues had never before been developed since the days of Washington. It was an onward march, because, while in no sense lessening the self-respect of either, it vastly enhanced the respect of each for the opposite section, and it taught the world that liberty and law can live in this country, even through internecine war, and that this Republic, though rent in twain to-day, is reunited to-morrow in stronger and more enduring bonds.

Is this fraternity to last? Is this unity to endure? If "yes," then liberty shall live. If "no," then the Republic is doomed, for in the womb of our country's future are mighty problems, instinct with life and power and danger, to solve which will call into requisition all the statesmanship, all the patriotism, all the manhood and loyalty to law of all the sections. The patriotic American who loves his country and its freedom, and who fails to discern these coming dangers, and the urgency for united effort to meet them is not a statesman, and the statesman, if I may so characterize him, who, realizing these dangers, would still, for personal or party ends, alienate the sections or classes, is but half patriot. Perish, then, forever perish from American minds and hearts all distrust, all class and party sectional bigotry and alienation, but live, live long, forever live, as the last hope of the Republic, mutual trust, confidence, brotherhood, and unity between their children, who are the heirs of their immortal honors. Forever live the spirit which animated the American Congress and Government in making possible this inspiring hour, and may the spirit of this hour abide in the hearts of our descendants through all generations.

And why not? Why not mutual, absolute confidence, trust, and unity? What is the basis of this trust and brotherhood? Shall I answer? I do answer, because the answer is a great truth, which history will record and heaven reveal at last. That basis for brotherhood vouched by the dead heroes who fell and the living around me to-day is the monumental fact, the every drop of blood which was shed in that struggle was the priceless tribute paid by liberty-loving men to inherited and profoundly cherished conviction. Every uniform worn by the brave, whether its color was blue or gray; every sheet of flame from the ranks and rifles of both; every cannon that shook Chickamauga's hills or thundered around the heights of Gettysburg; every whizzing shell that tore through the wilderness at Chancellorsville or Shiloh; every bullet-rent flag that floated in victory or went down in defeat on any field; every patriotic sigh or prayer wafted heavenward from the North or the South; every loving or tender ministration at the dying soldier's side; every agonizing throb in woman's heart or burning tear bedewed woman's cheek—all, all were contributions to the upbuilding of a loftier American manhood for the future defense of American freedom.

Gen. Longstreet Talks.

Gen. Gordon's thrilling close was the signal for an outburst of applause, lasting several minutes, during which there were calls from the spectators for McKinley and Morton, the programme having speeches from the visiting Governors as the next in order. These were mingled for cries for Longstreet, and that old veteran, still erect and vigorous despite his seventy-eight years, was introduced by Vice President Stevenson. Before he began, however, Gen. Gordon again claimed the attention of the crowd. Holding aloft his hand, he said:

I have here a button drenched with blood, taken from the coat of the poet soldier, George Lytle, author of the well-known lines beginning "I am dying, Egypt, dying," who fell on this immortal field. It was cut from his coat by G. C. Lindsay, color bearer of the Tenth Mississippi Regiment, who authorizes me to present it to any friend of that hero who will accept and cherish it, and hand it down to posterity.

Turning to Attorney General Harmon, a resident of Cincinnati, which was also Gen. Lytle's home, Gen. Gordon presented it to him. Subsequently Capt. Silas Mofort of Cincinnati informed Gen. Harmon that George Lytle's nephew, the son of his sister, was present on the grounds, and Mr. Harmon sent the precious relic to him. Another relative of George Lytle's, who was a soldier also, was found to be present.

This incident having been closed, Gen. Longstreet made a short address, which, unfortunately, was delivered in so low a tone as to be inaudible, after the first few sentences, more that a dozen feet away. He said that he had had the honor of a presentation to the Army of the Cumberland on a former occasion. The season was more pleasant than the present, and the events even more stirring. Very near the spot on which he stood, one late Summer afternoon, his frugal luncheon was spread. It consisted of Nassau bacon and Georgia sweet potatoes. It was rather dry, but enjoyable. There was no water nearer than the river, a mile away, and all other liquids were on the other side of the line.

"And when we got through," said the General, in a dolorous tone, "we found everything as dry as with us." [Laughter.]

Gen. Longstreet then read the address prepared with a view to its delivery at the joint meeting to-morrow night of the survivors of the Army of Northern Virginia and that portion of the Army of the Potomac that fought at Chattanooga. He said:

On a similar occasion, at Gettysburg, President Abraham Lincoln said: "It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work," and, again, Mr. Lincoln refers: "For us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us," and as from such green graves some good is born, I would look to the "unfinished work and the great task remaining before us" in which the blue and gray, and the sons and daughters of veterans on both sides, can heartily join in extending, broadening, confirming, and perpetuating a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

He referred in this, he said, to happenings in 1895, to the exasperating European interference in Hawaii, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Trinidad, and the general, but steady, purpose of Great Britain to nullify or encroach upon the Monroe doctrine.

Cries were received for favorite Governors, but Vice President Stevenson presented Lieut. Gen. Schofield, who said:

Our forefathers who framed the Constitution left on record the fact that by so doing they sought to establish a more perfect Union of the States. They laid a broad foundation, but the Union remained imperfect. It was left for you to debate for four years the questions unsettled by the fathers, and, after a terrible, earnest argument, to settle them. For the first time in the history of the continent there now exists a united, happy, and harmonious people. That perfect union has now been established by the services which you laid at the feet of our common country.

At this point, the heat being intense, Gov. Morton felt compelled to retire, and his departure, accompanied by his imposing and numerous staff, was taken by many of the audience to mean the completion of the programme. The consequence was that the exercises were abruptly and somewhat unexpectedly brought to a close. The occasion, despite the heat and the immense crowd in attendance, passed off without a single unpleasant feature or incident, the accident to Gov. Upham of Wisconsin having occurred at a place remote from the scene of the dedication, and some time before it began.

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REUNIONS ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

Many Veterans Muster at Points Made Sacred to Them.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 19.—Many reunions of regiments of veterans were planned for this occasion, and where a sufficient number of comrades have answered muster happy meetings have taken place on the battlefield. Favorite spots for these gatherings were positions held during the battle. Such an occasion was the rallying of the Thirty-fifth Ohio about Gen. H. V. Boynton, who was its first Major, while a photographer snapped his camera on the scene at the summit of Snodgrass Hill.

Loomis Battery A, Michigan, met to-day for the twenty-third time, and dedicated separately as a regiment their beautiful shaft.

This afternoon a large number of Michigan veterans witnessed the dedication of the monument to the Michigan Engineer and Mechanics Brigade at Orchard Knob. Ex-Gov. Alger and Major Fox made the principal addresses. With this command Major Fox laid the pontoon bridges over the Tennessee at Kelly's Ferry, thereby completing the line of communication with the supplies of the Union Army, well nigh starved at Chattanooga.

An illustration of the density of the crowd which thronged Chattanooga was afforded in the experience of Gov. McIntyre of Colorado and staff. They reached the city at 2 o'clock this morning, and, by some inadvertence, no one was present to meet and direct them to their quarters. The Governor sat till daylight on the porch of a hotel into which he could penetrate no further because of lack of accommodations, and then proceeded to Lookout Inn, where headquarters were established. Something similar was the experience of ex-Speaker Crisp, who sat for an hour on his trunk in the station, where no one recognized him, waiting for a train to Lookout.

Gov. Upham Breaks His Leg.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 19.—This afternoon, while driving over Lookout Mountain, Gov. Upham of Wisconsin jumped from his carriage and broke his leg. The horses became frightened and the road was precipitous.

A CLAIM AGAINST SWITZERLAND

Constance Madeleine His's Abduction by Her Father Resented by the State Department Since Blaine.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The State Department has urged our Minister to Switzerland to press to conclusion the international question which has grown up between the United States and that country over the abduction of an eight-year-old girl named Constance Madeleine His. This controversy is a heritage from the Blaine Administration, and was first introduced to the attention of the State Department people by Congressman John De Witt Warner.

It has dragged along through the succeeding years with little or no progress, except in the way of contributions to rapidly accumulating records from Swiss courts and explanations and contentions from the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. The incident has progressed sufficiently far to warrant the urging of its termination, and the Acting Secretary of State has sent word to our Legation at Berne that it would be agreeable to have the matter closed.

It is not often that a domestic quarrel can involve two nations, but this is about what was attained by Albert His, a citizen of Switzerland, who had married in New-York City a Miss Carrie A. Turner, who was an American, and who lived in the metropolis. They had one child, who is the subject of the present international question.

She was born in 1887, in the Spring of which year her father had gone to Switzerland to establish himself in business, with the consent of his wife, as he alleges. After completing a satisfactory commercial connection in Murgenthal he returned to New-York, and was confronted with the refusal of his wife to rejoin him. Mr. His returned to Switzerland, and two years later in his own behalf brought suit for divorce from his wife on the ground of malicious desertion. His wife heard of the action, and, going to Switzerland, intervened, and demanded on her part a judicial termination of the marriage on account of unconquerable repugnance of the parties to each other.

The court dissolved the marriage and gave the custody of the child to the mother, with the understanding that the father should at all times have the right to visit the child. In May, 1891, His returned to New-York and abducted the child, carrying her to Switzerland, for which act he was afterward indicted in New-York. Mrs. His went to considerable expense in employing counsel before the Swiss courts to secure the surrender of her daughter, but the courts and the State officers in Switzerland have been obdurate in their decision that His has the right to the custody of his child.

The State Department is determined not to let the matter rest in any such condition, mainly because it might in future be cited as a precedent against the United States. The State Department claims the child on the ground that she, a native-born American citizen, residing here, and subject to the jurisdiction and protection of this country, was surreptitiously taken to Switzerland in utter disregard of American sovereignty.

The Swiss officers claim that Mr. His has never been deprived by the courts of the exercise of the paternal power. This contention is by no means accepted by the State Department, which regards the Swiss proposition as eminently subversive of the fundamental principles of sovereignty. Secretary Gresham, in one of the last letters he wrote on the subject, inquired, "Does the Swiss Government take the position that one of its subjects may enter the territory of the United States in defiance of their sovereignty and authority, and by stealth or force take from their jurisdiction a citizen or even an alien having a lawful domicile here?"

The State Department will push the question until its demands are flatly refused and it will be useless to pursue the matter further. It has been decided to adhere to the position assumed by Mr. Blaine and maintained by Mr. Gresham, more as a matter of principle and precedent, even in the hopelessness of success which is reported from our legation in Berne. The most recent correspondence on this subject does not show that the Swiss Government is disposed to take any other view than that held by it all along, but directions have been sent from Washington which will serve to force the incident to a favorable conclusion if it be possible to do so.

AT THE HOTELS.

—James S. Clarkson of Iowa is at the Plaza.

—Senator David B. Hill of Albany is at the Normandie.

—Sir William Van Horne of Montreal is at the Brunswick.

—Horacio Guzman, Minister for Nicaragua at Washington, is at the St. James.

—Sir C. Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, is at the Windsor.

—Gov. D. H. Hastings of Pennsylvania and Samuel W. Allerton of Chicago are at the Holland.

—Senator Richard F. Pettrigrew of South Dakota and Stevenson Burke of Ohio are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff and Col. George C. Gorham of Washington are at the Gilsey.

—Ex-Congressman Frank Jones of New-Hampshire and O. L. Pruden of Washington, D. C., are at the Astor.

—The Duke of Marlborough, Lieut. Gen. Montgomery Moore of Halifax, N. S., and Robert H. Pruyn of Albany are at the Waldorf.

—Assistant Postmaster General Charles Nelson of Washington and Gen. M. O. Bustillo and Juan A. Arias, Minister of the Interior, Honduras, are at the Hoffman.

A Big Meteor Bursts in the Daytime.

From The Chicago Tribune.

A meteor of large proportions burst a short distance north of Salina, Kan., on Sunday. It was seen by a large number of persons from different positions and occurred in broad daylight. It was seemingly a large ball of fire, and exploded with a crash before reaching the ground, flying into atoms. Although the sun was shining brightly, it was seen distinctly.

Supreme Bliss.

From The New-York Weekly.

Old Mr. Bullion—And are you sure, my dear, that as my wife you will be happy?

Miss Youngthing—Oh, perfectly. I think it's simply heavenly to pay for things by check.

As cheap as—Cleanliness

is the new way of putting the expression, now that modern thought, effort and enterprise have made it so easy to be clean. Since the introduction of

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ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE BODY YESTERDAY

Eloquent and Interesting Addresses Made to the Army by Gens. Howard and Wheeler.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 19.—Gen. Granville M. Dodge, President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, presided over the reunion of the survivors of the army of that name who served in either the Union or Confederate ranks, which closed the proceedings of the first day of the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park. It was held in the large tent in the city, which would be an ideal place for exercises of this kind but for the fact that it is alongside of a railroad yard, and the puffing and shrieking of switch engines is too often the only sound that can be heard twenty feet from the platform. The first speaker was Gen. O. O. Howard, the one-armed soldier, who said:

The very thought of this occasion brings to my recollection visions of the past. Late in October, 1863, it was a glorious, a spectacular welcome, though not very kindly in intent, that Longstreet gave me from the top of Lookout Mountain, as I entered its western valley. Stevenson also rather impolitely and inhospitably disturbed my slumbers, as I was sleeping soundly that night in his vicinity, by attempting a noisy night visit to my friend, Gen. Geary, who was resting with his white wagons at Wauhatchie. Though in the operations that comparatively triumphant and commended in Cumberland orders, yet all the horrors of a night battle, dark, dismal, bloody, and unsatisfactory, are upon me whenever I think of Wauhatchie and Lookout Valley.

As long as I live I cannot fail to be grateful to Gen. Bragg, whom I have understood from his intimate friends to be a little crusty at times of indigestion, that he sent Longstreet away, so that Fighting Joe Hooker might, without his persistent opposition, gain a quantum of glory "above the clouds." The removal of Longstreet rendered it possible for me to cross two long bridges and stand beside Grant and Thomas the 23d of November and watch them in battle. It enabled me to see how the Army of the Cumberland went into action, by which Orchard Knob was rendered famous.

It enabled me also the next day to creep up the Tennessee with Steinwehr and Bushbeck as companions, and to shake hands with Sherman just as he was finishing his bridge, and there to meet for the first time John Logan, Frank Blair, Jeff C. Davis, and a host of others already famous. In brief, it enabled me to participate in all the operations clustering around Missionary Ridge.

I now recall vividly the historic names on both sides of the line with no little emotion, and, strange to say, the feeling of comradeship is not confined to our old comrades-in-arms. A singular respect attaches to the names of Hardee, Cleburn, Hindman, Cheatham, Breckinridge, Stewart, Walker, Bate, Stevenson, and others who met us at Lookout Mountain and beyond, who hemmed us in at Chattanooga, who fortified and defended till the last the narrow crest of Tunnel Hill, and covered the summit and the slopes of Missionary Ridge with hostile arms. The visions of the past crowd upon me and tempt me to glorify the work done here at Chattanooga, of which I formed a humble part, but for the sake of a higher purpose I forbear.

After paying an eloquent tribute to the bravery and fidelity of both the Northern and the Southern volunteers, the General said:

Some months ago, while in Atlanta, our comrades of the war gave me a reception. Among them one, a Confederate leader, bearing the great historic name of Calhoun, spoke words of welcome. He said, among other things: "General, however different our feelings and our sentiments may be on some topics, please understand this fully, that we who once fought against you are not meditating another rebellion. We have a common interest, a common country, a common flag. Should these be in danger, should their honor be in question, so that Columbia would be constrained to call men to arms, we would all be side by side with you in the common defense." These were his words, as I recall them, spoken with all the feeling of a strong man of the South, with all the eloquence of a Southern orator like Calhoun.

In conclusion he said:

It is coming into my heart this year, as it came into the heart of Gen. Grant, near the close of his life, to speak only kindly words. Lest we might injure the manhood of the noblest men of the South, I would press no chalice of exaction to their lips; I would not even boast of a victory, which cost us so dearly to win; I would not impute bad intentions to any but known wrongdoers, and I would do and say those things which are tender and kind, which I know our Lord, through his spirit, would smile upon.

The black men are advancing, the schools are almost universal, his home is being improved, wherever vital religions and knowledge have found their way. Yes, in general, the battle for the right, so hard to wage, is steadily pressing back the hosts which are opposed to truth. On the floor of the Senate, Gen. Gordon pledges us unity of arms and loyalty. Sometimes, comrades of battle, it seems, amid our aches and pains and sicknesses and weaknesses, as if our young people had almost forgotten us, did not half appreciate our work, our sacrifice, our suffering, our principles, and our hopes. No, they cannot do so, my comrades; this is part of what we gave in order to transmit a magnificent heritage to children and children's children.

He was followed by Congressman Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Alabama, who was described by Gen. Manderson last night as "that able and alert and constant harassing cavalry commander, late of the Confederate, now of the United States."

Veterans of the Chickamauga Campaign: The scenes presented to-day to us, and our thoughts mingling as they must with the events of nearly a third of a century ago, it is but natural that our reflections would be of a very unusual character.

That the dedication of the battlefield of Chickamauga is pursuant to a solemn enactment of the Congress of the United States gives evidence that a great and good purpose is sought to be accomplished. The soldiers of the North and the soldiers of the South who met in deadly strife upon this field thirty-two years ago are here, surrounded by this vast assemblage, who have come from every State in the Union to commemorate the sanguinary struggle in which the soldiers of Chickamauga were the actors, and no one asks whether the hero they honor fought under the Stars and Stripes which float above us or under the banner which has been furled forever. They are here to imprint into history and to perpetuate a story of heroism exhibited upon this field by American people. They are here to commemorate and honor American valor. They are here to view the spectacle of soldiers who once fought each other in deadly battle, now one people, with one interest, one flag, one country, and one ambition.

When we look into the history of the past we find that the lapse of time causes animosities of every character to fade away. In all ages we find that the bravest soldiers have always been the first to banish from their hearts the enmities which have their origin in the strife of battle.

There are distinctive characteristics connected with the sanguinary strife of 1861 to 1865. While it was one of the most fierce and terrific that ever employed the arm of a soldier or engaged the pen of the historian, yet, as between soldiers who met and fought each other so desperately, there was not and never has been any individual or personal hostility, none of that despicable feeling known as hatred; no revenge, no ambition, no bloodthirstiness. They met and fought, not in a spirit of anger, but in the fulfillment of a duty. They and their ancestors had been brothers for more than two centuries; the men of the North and the men of the South had alike taken pride in the same history, the same traditions, the same military triumphs, and their patriotic fathers had fought side by side from the struggles at Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill in 1775 to the glorious victories before the City of Mexico in 1847. When the four years' strife was over and the soldiers of both armies had again become one people, it was but natural that all animosities of actual war should subside and pass away.

Having recounted some of the more notable events connected with the history of the Army of Tennessee, the Speaker described at some length the Kentucky, the Chickamauga, and Atlanta campaigns, after which he proceeded to discuss the policy of attack and defense. He said:

The battle of Chickamauga distinctly marks the turning point in the great question of warfare which involves the policy of aggressive or defensive tactics. Up to and including the battle of Chickamauga, the notable successes of the Army of Tennessee were achieved by bold and determined attacks upon the opposing army. This was the policy at Shiloh; it was the policy at Perryville, at Murfreesborough, and most certainly the policy at Chickamauga marked a new era. From that time the Confederate policy of attacking was not successful, but was frequently quite the reverse. A change of tactics was in a measure forced upon the Army of Tennessee by the overwhelming strength and improved administration and discipline of the Federal Army.

At the battle of Missionary Ridge and in all the battles of the Georgia campaign, around Nashville, and in the Carolinas the numerical superiority of the Federal Army was so great and their plan of battle such that we had few opportunities to advantageously attack. The most usual policy of Gen. Johnston was, therefore, to use all his skill in compelling an attack from the opposing army.

Gen. Sherman's large army enabled him to meet Gen. Johnston's plans by confronting him with a line of battle in breastwork and at the same time extending his own intrenched lines so as to encircle Johnston's flank and threaten his rear. On June 27, 1864, Gen. Sherman for the first time abandoned his cautious method and made a desperate charge upon Gen. Johnston's line. It was a brilliant exhibition of the most heroic courage. Sherman's killed and wounded in this battle were about 4,000, while Johnston's were but about 400.

In future wars the plan of campaign adhered to by Gen. Johnston will become more marked and universal. The great superiority of weapons to-day is such that hereafter the main purpose of each General will be to compel an attack from his opponent, and the one who shows the most skill in manœuvres of that character will be the successful and victorious General.

More than 2,000 years ago Hannibal wrote to the great Scipio: "If you are a General, you will come out and fight me." Scipio retorted: "If you are a General, you will make me come out and fight you." And we also learn that Hannibal addressed the same challenge to Fabius, and received from that cautious General the same reply. So it will be in future wars. The great and successful General will be the one who can so manoeuvre as to compel his opponent to attack him.

I do not mean to say that this rule will be unvarying. Circumstances will undoubtedly arise when intrenched troops, armed with the superior arms of to-day, can be attacked to advantage, but the opportunities will certainly be fewer than in the battles fought previous to this time, for it is quite evident that the present superior weapons of both artillery and infantry will suggest to Generals that disciplined troops if supplied with means to rapidly throw up intrenchments can make themselves almost impregnable against a direct attack, and, having repulsed the assaulting force, could very generally leap over their works and well-nigh destroy the repulsed and retreating foe.

Gen. Willard Warner of Chattanooga was the next speaker. He departed from the lines usually followed on such occasions, and discussed the question of socialism. "Not the socialism of Bellamy or Kier Hardie, or Karl Marx, but the socialism of States and municipalities."

PARROT MADE TROUBLE BETWEEN THEM

Two Loving Hearts Separated by His Derisive Voice.

From The Buffalo Courier.

Parrots are all right and very amusing unless they happen to be too intelligent. They are charming creatures so long as they will repeat only what you teach them, but when they begin to think for themselves and to voice their thoughts the matter changes complexion, and may end as seriously as did an affair at Stamford, this State, the other day.

One of the brightest and most attractive young women in that town is the owner of an unusually precocious parrot; incidentally, she thought a great deal of a young farmer of the neighborhood—so much, in fact, that they were betrothed. But this young farmer has always hated parrots, and that has been the one sore point between him and his promised wife. He has especially hated the parrot in question, and has repeatedly warned the young lady that the thing was not so green as it looked, and that it would surely cause trouble between them.

We can easily believe that the bird, being beloved by his mistress, was always at hand during these little talks, and it is as easy to believe that no well-ordered, intelligent parrot would put up long with such slighting remarks as the young farmer was in the habit of making. If memory serves aright, the bird did once rebuke his mistress's sweetheart, but very mildly, simply calling him a "saucy thing." On that occasion Polly was promptly punished by his mistress, who snapped his head with a piece of whalebone and covered his cage with paper for an entire day. This was added insult, but nothing was to be done except to wait patiently for an opportunity to get even. The opportunity came.

A few nights ago the young farmer entered the house of his lady love and asked for the flame. She was prinking, but would be down in a short time, and would Frank try to make friends with Polly? So Frank turned into the room where Polly sat on his perch munching a cracker and crooning a jungle ditty. Extracting a chocolate caramel from his pocket, Frank moved toward the cage. There are tides in the affairs of men, and likewise parrots, and this bright if green pet realized that the flood of his tide had come.

"Hello, young Hayseed!" he shouted.

Here was a moment of intense silence. Then the cage was struck to the floor and the room was filled with feathers and hair. A moment later Polly's mistress entered the room. The remainder of the story is best told in the newspaper dispatches.

"What is the trouble Frank?"

"Some one has taught this parrot to call me a young hayseed," answered her lover, flushed and angry, "and I will not stand it."

"Did you hurt poor Polly?" picking up the maimed creature.

"I tried to kill the thing."

The young woman vigorously upbraided her lover, and hurriedly slipping her engagement ring from her finger and handing it back, said: "A man who loses his temper on such slight provocation cannot be my companion for life. The engagement is broken and you need not call again."

On a Tombstone at Thursley.

From Good Words.

IN MEMORY OF
A generous, but unfortunate Sailor
Who was barbarously murdered on Hindhead,
On Sept. 24, 1786,
BY THREE VILLAINS,
After he had liberally treated them,
And promised them his farther Assistance,
On the Road to Portsmouth.

When pitying Eyes to see my Grave shall come,
And with a generous Tear bedew my Tomb,
Here shall they read my melancholy Fate,
With Murder and Barbarity complete.
In perfect Health and in the Flower of Age,
I fell a Victim to three Ruffians' Rage;
On bended Knees I mercy strove to obtain;
Their Thirst of Blood made all Entreaties vain;
No dear Relation, or still dearer Friend,
Weeps my Hard Lot, or Miserable End
Yet o'er my sad Remains (my Names unknown,)
A generous Public have inscribed this Stone.

SARATOGA FOR HARMONY

A Demand that All Democrats Be Recognized at Syracuse.

ERIE'S FACTIONAL FIGHT IS ENDED

St. Lawrence Instructs for Griffin for Attorney General — No Choice for Senator in the Thirty-fifth.

SARATOGA, Sept. 19.—The Saratoga Democratic Convention, held at Ballston Spa this afternoon, was one of the most harmonious and enthusiastic political gatherings that ever met in this county. Walter I. Cavert of Charlton presided.

Dr. George T. Church of Saratoga Springs, Jeremiah Husted of Waterford, and Howland Fish of Moreau were elected delegates to the Syracuse Convention, and were given power of substitution and to name their alternates.

Dr. E. V. Deuell of Saratoga Springs, Samuel Thompson of Milton, J. J. Cavanaugh of Saratoga, W. I. Cavert of Charlton, and J. M. Ross of Northumberland were chosen delegates to the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District Convention, which will meet at Ballston Spa Saturday, Sept. 28.

The following strong County ticket was placed in the field: For Member of the Assembly—Howland Fish of Moreau; for Surrogate—John C. Green of Mechanicville; for District Attorney—William Bennett of Schuylkill; for Coroners—Dr. George Brookins of Middle Grove, and Dr. P. H. Taylor of Stillwater.

Resolutions were adopted, congratulating the country upon the revived prosperity which has followed the establishment of Democratic policies in the conduct of the National Government, commending the "wise, courageous, and patriotic Administration of President Grover Cleveland," and also the patriotic services of Senators David B. Hill, and Edward Murphy, Jr.; condemning the Republican administration of the State of New-York, and the partisan bigotry and wasteful extravagance of the last Legislature; calling the attention of the people to the hypocrisy of the Republican Party in the so-called "reform" campaign of last year; condemning the Republican Party for its efforts to encroach upon the personal liberites of communities. The concluding resolution reads:

We favor and instruct the delegates this day appointed to the Democratic Convention to vote for liberality in the recognition of all Democrats who intend to support the principles and candidates of our party, and allowing them a share in shaping the action of our party in convention.

The adoption of this last resolution was enthusiastically cheered.

ERIE DEMOCRATS GET TOGETHER.

All Past Differences Buried at the Primaries.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—No friction was manifested at the Democratic primaries held in Erie County to-night to elect delegates to the conventions which will meet Saturday to elect the delegates to the State Convention. The tickets named by the organization won everywhere. The vote was light, because

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday.	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only	2.00	1.00	.50	....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	....	.03
Weekly edition	1.00	.50	.30	....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—The City of Pleasure.
FIFTH AVENUE, 29th St-Broadway—8:15—A Gilded Fool.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Miss Moulton.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Man with a Past.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Fantasma.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—1492.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Lost—24 Hours, and The Littlest Girl.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:00—Black America.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times 1895.	Times 1893.
3 A. M.	70	70	72
6 A. M.	70	68	70
9 A. M.	69	69	69
12 M.	69	74	74
4 P. M.	67	74	74
6 P. M.	68	72	73
9 P. M.	72	68	71
12 P. M.	71	66	69

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 71.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 70.10
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 69.40
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 66.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau; Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE NATIONAL ISSUES.

Mr. PLATT, in his convention at Saratoga on Tuesday, devoted a very considerable proportion of his platform to National questions. A good deal of space was necessary to cover views on so large a variety of subjects, some of which were so inconsistent with others. It is not easy to see what the question is that Mr. PLATT proposes to put to the voters of New-York. Does he intend to ask them whether they wish to return to the policy of the McKinley law, with or without changes? If he contemplates proposing changes, what are the changes that he proposes? The only one definitely mentioned in the platform is referred to in the following resolution:

"We denounce the Democratic Party for the robbery of millions of dollars from the hard-working farmers of this State through free wool and the reduction of the tariff upon agricultural products by the Wilson Tariff bill, and we demand adequate protection for our farm products."

Now, as a matter of fact, the farmers of this State have not been robbed of millions of dollars, or even of cents, through the repeal of the duty on wool, or through any other changes in the McKinley tariff. If, in the coming campaign, their votes were decided by their interests with reference to the tariff they would be much more apt to vote for the Democratic than for the Republican Party. In the single matter of wool, it is now clearly shown that the admission of foreign wool free of duty tends to increase rather than to diminish the demand for domestic wool. In those products which go to the foreign market, unquestionably the promotion of trade with the purchasers of those products renders the demand for them stronger and more profitable. The time when the farmers could be humbugged with the talk of protection for their particular products has long gone by. The rebellion against indiscriminate high protection began with the farmers of the Northwest and split the Republican Party long before the McKinley act was adopted. It was among the farmers that the greatest indignation and resistance were aroused by that act. It was by the farmers that the principle of freer trade was most strongly supported.

It is not likely that specific questions of National legislation will enter largely into the State campaign this year, but unquestionably the agricultural vote will be influenced by the general impression of prosperity, and that impression will be distinctly favorable to the Democratic Party. We do not imagine that it is the intention of the Republican leaders to enter upon a discussion of the principles of tariff reform, still less upon a discussion of the practical effects of it. If they did so they would only emphasize the impression to which we have just referred. Farmers take National political issues, especially on occasions like this, "by and large," as their phrase goes, and in taking them in that way the Republican Party would do better to dodge them than to approve them.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

We urge upon the attention of all sensible Democrats in the City of New-York a careful study of what is going on across the river. In Kings County the two Democratic organizations, each of them strong and well developed, each of them with energetic and experienced leaders, have come to a definite and harmonious understanding as to representation in the State Convention, in the committees of the convention, in the State Committee, and practically as to support of the State ticket when it shall have been nominated. This has been done without the slightest sacrifice of independence on the part of either organization with reference to local affairs. The differences that divided them in regard to local affairs have in the past been important and radical. What action may be taken in the future in regard to these differences will not affect the action in regard to the State Convention.

If this could be done on one side of the East River why is it not equally possible, practicable, and desirable upon the other? Nothing is plainer than that there are issues in the State canvass and National interests depending upon the result of the State canvass which are common to all Democrats. There are matters relating to local government equally important as to which Democrats differ. Why, then, should they not agree to disagree in regard to local matters, if necessary, and unite in a common effort for success in the matters as to which they are entirely in harmony? It is clear that the regular organization in Kings County and the leaders of the independent organization have in no wise sacrificed their respective interests in local matters. It is equally clear that the example which they have set in regard to State matters is one that ought to be followed in all other parts of the State.

A FREAK OPINION.

Common sense is not out of place even in discussions of the Sunday excise law. Magistrates may use it fearlessly in compounding their opinions. It will do them good.

City Magistrate CORNELL was out of the article, we suppose, when he prepared his "brief." According to his reading of the law, a man who offers a glass of wine or spirits to a guest in his own house on Sunday is guilty of a misdemeanor; and he declares that he shall hold any person brought before him against whom such a charge is made, supported by proper proof.

Magistrate CORNELL declines to exhibit his "brief," prepared for his own judicial use and convenience, but he states that his "opinion as to the scope of the law is quite clear." We assure him that it is not. His opinion is muddled, crazy, preposterous, and without warrant in the law or the intent of the lawmakers. It ignores the fundamental fact that it is the purpose of the excise law to regulate the business of dealing in liquors, and that only. It has no application whatever to the private use of liquors in a domicile. A Magistrate or a Police Commissioner who loses his grip on that fact thenceforth flounders in the bogs of foolishness and futility.

It is a pretty serious matter for a Judge to wander off into freakdom in this way. City Magistrate CORNELL ought to be bumped hard enough to revive his judgment.

A "TICKET-OF-LEAVE" QUEEN.

Some months ago the enterprising persons who have been running the Hawaiian Islands as a sort of joint stock republic put the ex-Queen of that archipelago on trial for showing a reprehensible hankering to recover the royal rights, privileges, and salary of which she had been so summarily deprived. They had no trouble in convicting her of this very natural preference for a throne and gorgeous raiment to a bentwood rocking chair and calico dresses therewith. So the verdict was "Guilty as charged," and as the party in power, though made up of what are usually called "missionary children," is a most prosaic and businesslike aggregation, they sentenced the royal misdemeanant to a term in jail, exactly as though she had broken a law designed for the protection of chicken coops or bargain counters. Since then Mrs. LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS has been "doing time," well enough treated, so far as known, and busily engaged in earning the regular commutation for good behavior.

The episode was a peculiar one, judged by the usual fate of deposed Kings and Queens, on whom it has been from time immemorial the custom to inflict either decapitation or exile, and when the dusky and disconsolate lady first went into this unpleasing retirement we predicted that the Dole-ites would find the situation one hard to maintain, and not a little dangerous as well. A Queen in a cell cannot fail to be a pathetic object, even though she is a bit too portly to produce the best effects in the persecuted victim line, and her former subjects cannot well help thinking of her with a pity from which plots and general uneasiness are sure to result. The Honolulu authorities de facto have apparently come to the same conclusion, for they have decided to release their royal prisoner, subject only to certain easy conditions, which she will doubtless agree to. She therefore becomes a ticket-of-leave Queen. This also is unique, and it seems doubtful if the new scheme is much better than the old one. One would need to be an inhumanly rigid moralist to blame LILIUOKALANI if she breaks her parole at the first good opportunity. Her present masters have no shadow of authority over her except that which comes from force, and promises extorted under such circumstances rarely wear well.

EMBLEMS.

The provisions of the election law relating to nominations require each convention or nominating body to "select some simple device or emblem to designate and distinguish the candidates" of its political party or independent organization. The device or emblem may be "the representation of a star, an animal, an anchor, or any other appropriate symbol, but neither the coat of arms nor seal of any State nor of the United States, the National flag, nor any religious emblem or symbol, nor the portrait of any person, shall be chosen as such distinguishing device or emblem."

Probably the emblem selected by the Republican State Convention will pass muster under the law, though it may be questioned whether it is a "simple device" or an "appropriate symbol." Such simplicity as it possesses is attained by modestly appropriating the sun, setting a ballot box on its face, and surmounting it with an eagle clutching a quill pen. Whether this is meant to symbolize a monopoly of light and intelligence exhibited through the ballot box is a matter of conjecture. If so, where does the appropriateness come in, and what does the eagle mean?

The Republicans cannot claim an exclusive use of any one feature of a compound device like this, least of all a monopoly of the ballot box. The Democrats might let them have the sun and simply take the earth and put it under the ballot box. How would it do then to surmount it with the scale of justice and a liberty cap as emblematic of law and liberty? That would be an appropriate symbol, and its meaning would be clearer than that of an illiterate eagle fooling with a pen.

If there is to be a combination of several devices rather than a "simple device" for party emblems, there will be much room for ingenuity and taste, and it will not be difficult to improve upon the Republican contrivance. The main purpose is to "designate and distinguish" the different tickets on the ballot, and simplicity is really desirable, though meaning in a "symbol" is not amiss.

DR. PARKHURST ON LOCAL OPTION.

When the Rev. Dr. CHARLES H. PARKHURST reached the city yesterday on the White Star steamer Germanic he gave to the representatives of the press a rather elaborate statement of his views in regard to some points of the local situation. One passage in particular we recommend to the prayerful consideration of the Republican leaders, who imagine that their declaration at Saratoga has won the support of all those who attach any value to "morality." "I believe," said Dr. PARKHURST, "that honest men can have honest differences. I have steadfastly held aloof, and for good reasons," referring to the excise question. "I do not at present propose to tread on this ground. Neither will I ally myself against one body of honest and intelligent citizens as against another body of equally honest and intelligent citizens. I do not hesitate to say that I believe in local option and home rule. It has always been my contention that the citizens of New-York know better what they want and need than do the rural legislators. I shall heartily welcome home rule legislation."

It is the shrewd design of Mr. LAUTERBACH, according to his most recent declarations, to secure a resolution from the County Convention of the Republican Party in favor of local option. But county conventions do not pass laws. The State Convention has committed itself unqualifiedly to the "maintenance" of Sunday laws. A Republican majority in the Legislature would receive with a great deal of amused contempt the suggestions of Mr. LAUTERBACH as to their action in this direction. Local option and home rule are not only sound principles, but are undoubtedly held to be so by a majority of sensible people in the City of New-York. The way to get them enforced is not to elect a Republican Legislature.

FRENCH COLONIZATION.

A French correspondent, whose interesting letter is too long to print, takes THE TIMES courteously to task for the unfavorable views it has expressed upon the French policy of expansion. It is true that we have intimated that the colonial policy of the French Republic does not proceed from any national necessity, like the colonial policy of Great Britain, nor from any well-considered views of national advantage, nor even, like the German colonial policy, which seems now to have been abandoned, from the desire that emigrants should not lose their nationality by emigrating. We have taken it to proceed merely from the desire of pleasing the French electorate, and in emergencies of diverting the attention of the electors from troublesome domestic questions, and we have also pointed out that for this purpose it is necessary that the expeditions sent out to subdue "natives" and possess their territories should be strikingly and, if possible, splendidly successful.

That was by no means the case with the expedition to Tonquin. Although our correspondent startles us by assuring us that the failure of that enterprise was not the real cause of the disappearance of M. FERRY, upon that point all the world seems to be against him. Just now comes to hand The London Spectator with an explanation of the failure, up to date, of the French expedition to Madagascar, which it attributes largely to the overcaution of the French commander, who, it says, was probably instructed, and at all events was aware that, whatever happened, he must not meet with a "reverse." "The fall of M. FERRY," adds The Spectator, "has burned that idea into all French soldiers' minds."

However that may be, our French correspondent, while admitting that France has no surplus population to dispose of, says "she is forced to seek extra territory in order to increase her wealth, and also to extend her language and trade." That raises the issue whether these objects are in fact accomplished by the French colonial policy. The statistics are in many cases defective or altogether wanting, but certain inferences may safely be made. It is ten years since the annexation of Tonquin was made, and seven since French Indo-China was placed on its present footing. The total trade at last accounts was about $14,000,000 of imports and $19,000,000 of exports. Of this trade rather less than one-fourth (24 per cent.) was with France, while the French budget contains, as the price of this part of the trade, for Cambodia, Cochin-China, and Tonquin, $6,263,500, the cost of Tonquin alone being equal to almost the whole value of the imports and twice and a half the value of the exports. The showing for Siam and Madagascar, if it could be made, would, of course, be even more discouraging. But even if we assume that in a few years Siam and Madagascar will be as valuable to France as Tonquin, or as all of Cochin-China, it will still be evident that the acquisition of these remote colonies is not a promising way to increase French wealth or extend French trade.

There remains the consideration of "language." Individuals pay money to learn foreign languages, but it is a novelty that a great nation should pay vast sums and sacrifice many lives to teach its own language. Our correspondent declares that the whole Orient, meaning, doubtless, the whole Levant, is already French by language. There is much truth in this, and it is a proof of the attractive power of French civilization of which Frenchmen are right to be proud. But for our correspondent's purpose it proves altogether too much, for it proves that costly and bloody expeditions are not necessary to extend the French language. France has never found it necessary to attack "Turkey, Bulgaria, and Egypt" to make their people learn French. For this purpose these remote piratical adventures are as superfluous as for commercial purposes they seem thus far to be useless.

Our correspondent intimates that in any case, as it is the French people who foot the bills, and as they are satisfied, it is not the business of foreigners to complain. Certainly not, unless the French find it necessary in the course of their operations to tread on the toes of foreigners, or to kill or imprison foreigners without due process of law. But we advise him to wait a few months before pronouncing definitely that the French people are pleased with the progress of affairs in Madagascar.

It is almost impossible to credit the report that a Spanish gunboat, the Conde de Venadito, is cruising about among the Florida Keys; and the further statement that her commander has been sending armed boat crews ashore to search for Cuban sympathizers and arms and ammunition that may or may not be intended for use in Cuba is so amazing that one is tempted to view the whole story as a wild piece of imaginative fiction, put in circulation for the express purpose of exciting American anger against Spain. And yet these assertions are made with such exactness of detail, and have been repeated so often during the last two or three days, that calm incredulity in regard to them is a state of mind hard to maintain. The memory of what outrageous insolence was shown once before by this same gunboat—no one needs to be told that it was the Venadito that fired upon the Alliança—remains to lend some degree of vraisemblance even to yarns like these. Perhaps the matter is, after all, worth investigation. Should the dispatches turn out to have had the slightest foundation in fact, no doubt action so vigorous will be taken that—well, that nobody will ever be forced to write again about the doings of the Conde de Venadito.

A curiously belated cry of indignation comes from London in regard to that Hawaiian cable franchise which an American planter named SPAULDING has obtained—subject to a decidedly troublesome condition. The islanders have indeed promised him a monopoly for twenty years, and an annual subsidy. If this were all, perhaps the Britishers might have a right to complain, for of course it would be very painful for them to learn that a "good thing" of any kind whatever had been put beyond their reach, but there is another feature of the case which seems not to have made in England the impression or conveyed the meaning that is extremely obvious in this country. Before Col. SPAULDING can go ahead with the laying of his cable and begin to collect his iniquitous, because American, profits, he must persuade the United States to grant him an annual subsidy, not of $40,000, but of $170,000. That amount multiplied by twenty makes a sum so portly that there may be an amount of hesitation in Congress about voting it that will cause the present snarl about "American bounce" to echo in memory after a somewhat ludicrous fashion. Full details of this cable scheme were published here several weeks ago, and they caused none of that joy or excitement which The London Post seems to think we are all displaying. If, as that paper declares, "the Americans appear to have appropriated the Hawaiian group entirely to themselves," it would be interesting to know exactly to whom, besides that journal, it appears so. Golden American eagles to copper English pennies would be safe odds to lay that neither President DOLE nor anybody in his Cabinet thinks we have done such a thing, since just that is what they have, with metaphorical tears in their eyes, been vainly begging us to do ever since Queen LIL was tipped off her throne.

THAT "CASSIDY RESOLUTION,"

The Way Representation in Conventions Was Decided upon in 1871.

At Democratic Conventions reference is occasionally made to "the Cassidy resolution" in connection with discussions upon representation in Democratic State Conventions. At the Rochester Convention, Oct. 5, 1871, William Cassidy of Albany, at the morning session, said:

"I have got a resolution calculated to remove an objection concerning the organization of the party in New-York, and will read it." The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That hereafter no delegate shall be received from the City of New-York as a member of the State Convention unless he shall have been elected by an Assembly District Convention, as delegates are now chosen in the several counties of the State, and that he shall present a certificate of election from the convention of said Assembly district, so that each Assembly district shall have an organization originated with the Democratic voters thereof, without the call of any central or county authority, which shall be separate and independent, and have relations only with the State Convention, and that in the organization and proceedings of State Conventions each district shall be separately called and each delegate shall individually announce his vote.

Mr. Murray of Chautauqua moved to strike out the word "city" and substitute the word "State," so as to put the Democracy of the State on an equal footing with that of the city. Mr. Faulkner of Livingston looked upon the amendment as effectually disorganizing all existing organizations in the State. Further discussion was had as to the effect of the resolution. Jarvis Lord of Monroe opposed the proposition of Mr. Murray. He said the organizations in the country were now perfect and needed no change, but so far as the City of New-York was concerned the resolution ought to have been adopted forty years ago.

The amendment of Mr. Murray to extend the provision throughout the State was negatived by a vote of 83 to 18. Mr. Green of Onondaga moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the resolution as offered by Mr. Cassidy was adopted.

The Republican Emblem.

From The Utica Observer.

The Republican official emblem is an eagle, a ballot box, and a pen. The purpose of the pen is a mystery. The eagle is to scream, and the ballot box is to be stuffed, but what is the pen for? Now, if it were a blue pencil it would be perfectly appropriate.

Calamity Howls Their Only Capital.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

Populist Pettit of Kentucky has been saying cheerful things about the immediate future of his country, and is in danger of thereby becoming disqualified for the service of his party. Nothing worse could be said of a Populist than that he took a roseate view of existence.

Rare Inducements to Peach Growers.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

An enthusiast on the subject of growing peaches in Maine remarked recently that he recalled to mind a peach tree which forty years ago, in the town of Lisbon, bore such delicious fruit that the owner of the tree never got any of it.

Reginald Cleveland Coxe Married.

Reginald Cleveland Coxe, the artist, was married to Hermine Telkampf, daughter of Robert Nicholson Kitching, of this city, in the chantry of Grace Church yesterday at noon.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of the church, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of Western New-York, father of the bridegroom. On account of a recent affliction in the bridegroom's family only intimate friends were present.

Miss Edith Tiffany was the maid of honor, William B. Rankine acted as best man, and Ethan Allen and Harold Sturges Rankine were the ushers. The bridal couple sail for Guatemala to-day.

A BUSY DAY AT NEWPORT

Several Notable Dinners, Including One Given by J. J. Van Alen in Honor of Lord Dunraven.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 19.—This has been a busy day at Newport, with many social events. Miss Whitehouse and Miss Clapp gave a picnic to-day at Vaucluse. Among their guests were Miss Burden, Townsend Burden, Jr., Miss Fair, Miss Sherman, Reginald Brooks, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, Harry Whitehouse, Miss Davies, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Hoffman, Miss Preston, J. Ellis Hoffman, Miss Stillman, James A. Stillman, Miss Brice, Stewart Brice, and H. R. Taylor.

Mrs. Shirley Erving entertained twenty at luncheon at home and Miss Wolfe had a luncheon party on board the Radha.

The principal dinner companies this evening were given by Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Mrs. William H. Osgood, and Mrs. J. R. Drexel.

James J. Van Alen entertained in honor of Lord Dunraven and Lady Boughey. There were twenty-four guests and the host's famous George III. silver service was brought into use. The Ladies Wyndham-Quin, Lord Dunraven's daughters, and members of the British Embassy were among those present, as was also Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who is entertaining Lord Dunraven and Lady Boughey.

To-day's arrivals include H. G. Marquand and Mr. and Mrs. William Storrs Wells, returning to their cottages from New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, who went to New-York to the funeral of the venerable Mrs. Gerry.

Others arriving were Maurice Brainerd, D. M. Hurley, Miss M. C. Hurley, Brooklyn; Dr. E. Lundolph, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. William Foster, Providence; John Alden Lee, Boston; W. M. Tarr, Germantown.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson concluded their stay here this morning and left for New-York. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock will go to Hempstead and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson to Rhinebeck.

Miss Laura J. Post left for New-York to-day.

Mrs. Samuel Wetmore of New-York to-day sent a large check for the benefit of the Police Relief Association Fund.

Five hundred residents of the point section of the city, which includes the poorer district, gathered in the guild room of St. John's Chapel to-night for their annual entertainment. This entertainment was given for years by the late Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and after her decease by her daughter-in-law, the late Mrs. William Waldorf Astor. William Waldorf Astor this year sent from abroad a check to defray the expenses of the entertainment and will do the same thing annually in memory of his wife. The Hindu fakirs exhibited, and a collation was served. Mr. Astor had the Rev. Edward L. Buckey, rector of the church, dispense the money gifts.

Dr. David Kindleberger of Philadelphia, Dr. Wadsworth of Boston, and C. H. Niedringhaus of St. Louis closed their Conanicut cottages to-day.

THE IRRIGATION CONVENTION ADJOURNS

Resolutions Call for an Appropriation to Continue Work in Progress.

ALBUQUERQUE, New-Mexico, Sept. 19.—The National Irrigation Congress, after a number of congratulatory speeches and a few remarks by the President, adjourned sine die to-day to meet next year in Phoenix, Arizona. An address and resolutions were adopted substantially as follows:

We declare that it should be the policy of Congress to frame laws which will enable the people to obtain possession of the arid public lands upon terms which bear a fair relation to the cost of reclamation, and that this cost should be regulated by public authority.

We declare that works of irrigation should be supervised by some public authority.

We demand the extension of the policy of forest reservations begun under the Administration of President Harrison and continued under that of President Cleveland.

We ask that the provisions of the Carey act be immediately extended to the Territories of New-Mexico and Arizona. Under this law lands can be opened to settlement as fast as requirements will demand.

We earnestly ask for the creation of a National Irrigation Commission, to act under the authority of Congress, to be composed of men familiar with the condition of the arid region and including a representation of skilled engineers. We would have this commission empowered to use the facilities of the Department of the Interior or Agriculture and of War.

We also ask for the appointment of an International commission to act in conjunction with the authorities of Mexico and Canada in adjudicating conflicting rights.

Resolved, That Congress at its next session be most earnestly requested to appropriate $250,000 for the continuation of the irrigation survey as heretofore carried on under the direction of the Department of the Interior.

There was no opposition to these resolutions. A committee was appointed to urge Congressional action.

Fish and Lobsters from Maine.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

"Last year 4,000,000 lobsters were caught on the Maine coast, and the number will be exceeded this year," said the Hon. O. B. Whitten, State Commissioner of Maine's seashore fisheries. "That of mackerel will not be as large as a year previous, but with other species it will be about the same, cod being very plentiful. In regard to the lobster the fishermen are beginning to realize that it pays to allow them to develop. The last Legislature made the dimensions for the year round 10½ inches, while before that for a portion of the year the length specified was 9½ inches. Last year large quantities were captured and disposed of at 3 and 4 cents, while had they been allowed to develop the prices received by the fishermen would have been nearer 10 cents. Much more attention is being given each year to Maine's seashore fisheries, which is one of the State's leading industries. Last year more lobsters were taken along our shores than at all of the coast from Maine to Florida."

Holographic Wills.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

A will of the kind known as "holographic" came into Penobscot Probate Court the other day, constituting the first case of the kind on record in the county. Perhaps a good many of us don't know it, but that kind of a will is one written wholly in the hand of the person drawing the instrument. Every word and figure of such a document must be in the handwriting of the testator in order to secure to it the cover of legality. It is related that once a will of this character was rejected by a Judge of Probate because the date and name of the town were printed, as is common on official paper, instead of being in the writing which characterized all other parts of the instrument. The will now in the Penobscot Probate Office was made in North Carolina, but the testator dying in Glenburn, Me., it was sent here for probate.

A Late Report of a Quiet Marriage.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Post.

The announcement of the marriage of Miss Florence A. McCleary and Mr. Richard B. Sympson has just been made. They were quietly married one year ago in Jeffersonville, Ind., but decided not to make their marriage known. The announcement was a great surprise to their friends, who had never suspected that they were anything more to each other than good friends. Miss McCleary is the daughter of H. M. McCleary, proprietor of the Phoenix Hotel. Mr. Sympson is a well-known young man. He is a floor manager at Edwards, Barnard & Co.'s tobacco warehouse.

Both Have Preached in Syracuse.

From The Syracuse Journal.

The intelligence that the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage may become pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, in association with the Rev. Dr. Byron W. Sunderland, recalls the fact that both these distinguished clergymen have occupied Syracuse pulpits. From 1851 to 1853 the Rev. Dr. Sunderland was pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church here, and from 1859 to 1862 the Rev. Dr. Talmage was pastor of the Reformed Church on James Street. The First Presbyterian Church of Washington is a historic one, four Democratic Presidents having worshipped there.

Not Up to Her Ideal.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Post.

G. E. Soder, a business man of Masonville, Iowa, came to New-Albany, Ind., last week with the intention of marrying Mrs. Mollie Davis, who resides with her sister, Mrs. J. H. Jamison, West Spring Street. They had been corresponding for some time, and he made arrangements to visit her. After his arrival, Mrs. Davis was not so favorably impressed, and he was unable to induce her to return to Masonville as his wife. He left New-Albany a sadder and wiser man.

ART NOTES.

—A collection of spoons has been bequeathed to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by J. W. Paige, and has been placed on exhibition in the coin room. These spoons are not only of silver, but of iron, brass, and other metals, and of wood, glass, horn, shell, coral, bone, ivory, &c. All periods from the sixteenth century to the present day are represented, and all nationalities as well, comprising the German, French, English, Dutch, American, Italian, Danish, Persian, Polish, Russian, Scandinavian, Arabian, Finnish or Lapландish, Venetian, and Oriental countries. In the same part of the museum with the Paige collection is displayed the fine collection of spoons loaned by Miss Sarah M. Spooner of Philadelphia, with others belonging to Mrs. George W. Hammond, Edward H. Greenleaf, Mrs. P. T. Jackson; an African spoon, found near Stanley Falls, given by the Rev. Herbert Proctor, and an English spoon from the bequest of Mrs. M. A. Elton. In the collection of Miss Spooner there is about a score of magnificent modern enameled Russian spoons, some of which have engravings on the outside of the bowls, either with pictorial designs or arabesques of vines, birds, &c. These are showy spoons in point of color, and are very handsome and perfect in workmanship. A curiosity is the English marrow spoon, which, made for a special purpose, is extremely long and narrow both in bowl and handle. Mention has been made of but a relatively small number of the most interesting collection. There are numerous designs of Dutch and German origin, with figures of human beings, animals, ships, &c., at the ends of the handles, besides the well-known apostle spoons, without which no collection is complete.

—The American Institute of Architects will meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in St. Louis, on Oct. 14, and will continue in session till the 17th, the occasion being its twenty-ninth annual convention. The meeting will have an unusual interest for architects of the West, this being the first time the members of the institute have held their annual gathering west of the Mississippi River. The organization is composed of the leading architects of the country. One of the subjects of importance to be discussed will be the action of Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle in refusing to carry out the provisions of the bill recently passed by Congress, the effect of which was to give to all members of the institute an opportunity of competing for the work in connection with the Government buildings. At the present time these are taken care of by an officer of the Government. The bill referred to authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain plans for all buildings by selecting an individual man who is a member of the institute, or by inviting the members of the institute to compete for the work. Secretary Carlisle objected to certain provisions of the bill, and so it has remained a dead letter. The officers of the institute are Daniel H. Burnham, Chicago, President; George B. Post, New-York, First Vice President; William S. Evans, St. Louis, Second Vice President. The Executive Committee consists of these gentlemen and H. Sullivan of Chicago, and Thomas Hastings of New-York.

—George Clausen, A. R. A., is a painter of distinguished ability whose work is fairly well known on this side of the water, in private collections and in the galleries of the principal dealers. His painting shows a strong influence of the late Bastien-Lepage, and if there were less of the lamented Frenchman about it, it would, perhaps, be better for the fame of Mr. Clausen. Walter Armstrong contributes an interesting article about him to the October number of The Magazine of Art, with which there are many half-tone reproductions and a pen portrait, drawn by the artist himself. Of the former, "Shepherd; Early Morning" is attractive, and the "Girl at the Gate" is in the South Kensington Museum, purchased under the provisions of the Chantry Bequest Fund. Rupert Bunny has a drawing to illustrate a song by Dr. Ring; Joseph Grego contributes a second installment of William Hogarth, and Claude Phillips tells of the Salon of the Champ de Mars, his article being accompanied by many pictures. The medallion portraits that are to decorate the exterior of the New National Portrait Gallery include Holbein, Van Dyck, Sir Peter Lely, Reynolds, Walpole, and Carlyle, all of which, and many more, are reproduced with much effect. There is also a red chalk drawing by Frank Dicksee, R. A., a study of a man's back. (New-York: The Cassell Publishing Co., 31 East Seventeenth Street.)

—Work on the interior of the Fogg Museum at Harvard University is well advanced, and cases of objects which are to form the collections are being received. It is expected that the museum will be opened to students of the university and the general public on Oct. 1, and it is the intention of the corporation to have it

WRECK OF STEAMER EDAM

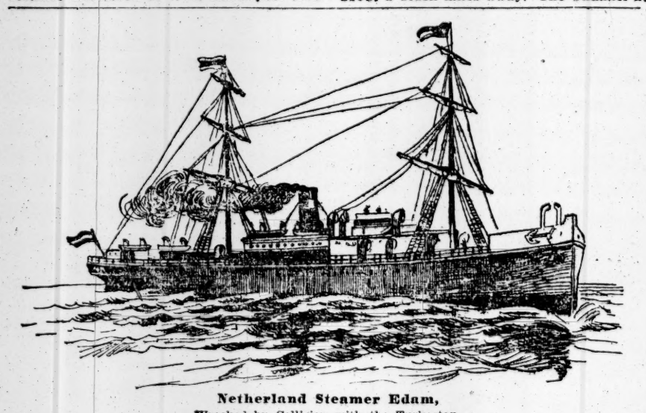
All the Passengers and Crew Saved and Landed at Plymouth.

COLLISION WITH THE TURKISTAN

Trawler Vulture Takes in Tow the Three Boats of the Ship in a Smooth Sea—There Was No Disorder.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The steamer Edam, from New-York Sept. 5 for Amsterdam, foundered off Start Point, on the southern coast of England, this morning, after a collision. Her passengers and crew were saved.

Lloyds' agent at Prawle Point telegraphed this morning that he observed a steam trawler head for Start Bay, having three large ship's boats in tow, and that the steamer Beresford of West Hartlepool took



Netherland Steamer Edam,
Wrecked by Collision with the Turkestan.

the trawler in tow, and headed for Plymouth. A large number of people were seen in the boats and on the deck of the trawler. The weather was foggy.

Fifty passengers and forty-three members of the crew of the Edam were at Plymouth. Capt. Brunsma, commander of the wrecked vessel, says that it was struck on the port side amidships. The vessel, he says, had favorable weather throughout the voyage across the Atlantic, and no trouble of any kind was experienced until the Channel was reached, when a thick fog was encountered.

A sharp outlook was kept on board the ship, and for a time all went well. Then one of the lookouts suddenly saw through the fog a vessel bearing down on the Edam, and gave the alarm. The signal to reverse the engines was quickly given, and the order was promptly obeyed, but it was too late to avoid a disaster, and almost immediately came the crash that resulted in the foundering of the Edam.

An inspection soon showed that there was no hope of saving the vessel, and the order was given for the passengers and crew to take to the boats.

Capt. Brunsma of the Edam states that his ship remained afloat 2 hours and 45 minutes after the collision. After leaving the Edam, he boarded the Turkistan and found that the stem of that vessel had been badly damaged by the impact.

The steamer Turkistan, which came into collision with and sank the steamer Edam, was spoken off the Lizard this afternoon, on her way to Cardiff.

The master of the trawler Vulture, which picked up the three boats of the Edam and with them was towed to Plymouth by the steamer Beresford, says that, hearing the crash of the collision, though not being able to see anything, owing to the fog, he made for the spot whence the sound came.

He found the Edam filling rapidly, but there was still ample time to rescue those on board. There was no panic whatever, and the officers, crew, and passengers alike behaved with admirable coolness.

Steward Michael Vintges of the Edam says that the whistling of the two vessels aroused him from his sleep and he hurried on deck. The vessels were then sheering away from each other into the fog. The Captain of the Edam was on the bridge and was giving his orders in a clear, distinct way which caused them to be promptly obeyed.

All on board embarked safely in the boats. The Captain was the last to leave the ship. He went aboard the Turkistan, but, on learning that she was proceeding to Cardiff, he boarded the Vulture.

All the passengers and crew were taken to the Sailors' Home in Plymouth. The inhabitants showed great kindness to the shipwrecked people and gave them clothing, money, and tobacco.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 19.—The steamer Beresford has arrived here, towing the trawler Vulture and three boats, containing the Captain, crew, and passengers of the Netherlands Line steamship Edam.

The following details of the collision were obtained from the passengers of the Edam:

It was pitch dark at the time the collision occurred, and at first intense alarm was manifested by those on the steamer. As soon, however, as it was seen that the Turkistan was standing by to assist, and that the trawler Vulture was near at hand, the anxiety decreased.

The Edam's boats were rapidly lowered, and it was found that there was ample room in them for all on board the steamer. There was hardly time, however, for passengers to clothe themselves fully, and the women threw on the clothing nearest at hand and made their way to the deck, whence they were lowered to the boats, they being the first to go over the vessel's side.

Fortunately the sea was smooth, and the transfer was carried out without difficulty, and perfect order was maintained. The Turkistan stood by until all was clear of the sinking steamer, which went down at 3 o'clock.

The Turkistan belonged to the Anglo-Arabian and Persian Steamship Company (Limited) of London. She was built in 1894 at Linthouse, is of steel, 345 feet long, 47-foot beam, and 26 feet depth of hold, and measures 2,612 net, and 4,060 gross tonnage.

HISTORY OF WRECKED VESSEL.

Twelve Years in Service and in Accidents Before This One.

No details of the collision could be learned yesterday at the general offices of the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. General Agent W. H. Vandentoorn said that the only information he had was the bare announcement that the Edam had been sunk in the English Channel off the Eddystone Light in a collision with the Turkistan, and that the officers, crew, and steerage passengers had all been saved in the Edam's boats, and were now in Plymouth.

The Edam sailed from this port on Sept. 5, and was to have docked at Rotterdam yesterday morning.

She was a steerage steamship, and carried, besides her freight, forty-seven passengers, eight of whom were children, and a crew of forty-two.

The steerage passengers were: P. Bender, Z. Breslin and children, R. Chaykun and three children, H. Jensinger, D. Erzsebet, L. Funnel, M. Friedman, F. Geisler, G. Gribus, D. Gyorgy and child, G. Haslak, A. Haug, F. Hensen, E. Hensen, D. Hencken, Job Hug, B. Josef, J. Jung, W. Kszyzaniak, V. Korol, M. Manuirton, J. Mundo, C. Nalbach and child, S. Nichols, M. Okrasko, J. Ondovassin, M. Reynkiewicz, L. Saug, D. Schmitt and infant, S. Skrocks, M. Sufleki, S. Stachetcky, J. Tono, S. Walicki, B. Waszil, J. Wisniewski, P. Worton, George Zincak, J. Zincak.

The executive staff of the Edam were Captain Bruinsma, First Officer Barel, Second Officer Van Valkenburg, Third Officer Toat, First Engineer Van Deutikom, Second Engineer Eerliet, Third Engineer de Boer, Fourth Engineer Wageraedt.

The Edam carried a cargo of 2,000 tons of grain, 803 tons of flour, and 200 tons of a miscellaneous cargo, all of which is valued at about $120,000.

Agent Vandentoorn said that he believed the cargo was insured. The vessel was valued at $250,000 and was partially insured.

In the Winter of 1892 she lost her propeller at sea and had to be towed into port by the Cunard steamship Scythia, bound from Boston to Liverpool. The Scythia towed the Edam 914 miles and was awarded the sum of $4,500 in the Admiralty Division of the British High Court of Justice.

While in dock at Rotterdam last May a fire broke out in her hold and almost completely destroyed the cargo.

The ship was a bark rigged, screw steamer of 3,030 tons, having two compound engines of 1,800 horse power. She had been in the service of the Netherlands Company ever since she was built at Fijenoord in 1883, and was considered a slow but most trustworthy boat. Her sailing time was 14 days.

"Captain Bruinsma," said Mr. Vandentoorn yesterday, "is a most efficient officer. He has not yet sent us any data regarding the collision, and it will probably be several days before he can prepare his report. Until that reaches us we cannot give any information as to the disaster. We have the greatest faith in our men, and incline to the belief that the fault was on the part of the other steamer. We are to be congratulated, I think, on the fact that every soul aboard was saved, and I think that of itself speaks volumes for the efficiency of the crew."

Start Point, off which the Edam sank, is a headland in the County of Devon, on the English Channel. It lies about nine miles southwest of Dartmouth, and a few miles northeast of Prawle Point. Plymouth is about a dozen miles away. The Channel at this point is a great thoroughfare for transatlantic and all Continental steamships. Mr. Vandentoorn said he had never heard of the Turkistan, and could give no information concerning her.

REVIEW OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky and Other Russian Officers Are Cheered.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The review of the French army, which has been manoeuvring during the week in the Department of the Vosges, took place at Mirecourt to-day in the presence of an enormous crowd of spectators.

The troops were in position at 8 o'clock this morning, and at 9 o'clock, M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in an open carriage, followed by the Russian General Dragomiroff, escorted by the French General, Boisset.

These distinguished persons were received with enthusiastic cheers, and the Russian visitors were greeted with cries of "Vive la Russie!" Then came President Faure, accompanied by Premier Ribot, Gen. Zurlinder, and Vice Admiral Beenard, Minister of Marine. A large number of Senators and Deputies were also present.

President Faure drove along the line, while the Ministers and other personages in attendance, proceeded to the official stand. The President's drive lasted half an hour. He then took his place on the official stand, where Prince Lobanoff was presented to him by M. Hanotaux. The troops then marched past in review, presenting a memorably brilliant spectacle.

M. Faure during his stay on the grounds several times left his carriage and conversed with the foreign officers present.

VETERANS MARCH INTO ROME.

Syndic of the Capitol Gives a Banquet to Provincial Collegues.

ROME, Sept. 19.—Representatives of all the troops that took part in the expedition which marched into Rome in 1870 arrived here to-day, each detachment bringing its colors. They were received by a number of Generals and other officers. All the colors were deposited in the Quirinal.

The Syndic of Rome gave a banquet at the Capitol this evening, in honor of the visiting syndics from the various provinces, who have come to attend the fêtes in celebration of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops twenty-five years ago. Patriotic toasts were drunk, and much enthusiasm was manifested. After the banquet the Syndic gave a reception, which was attended by many Americans.

The new American Methodist Church will be inaugurated to-morrow in the presence of the Bishop, clergymen, and members of the American colony. After the ceremony the Bishop will hold a reception.

LANGTRY WANTS HER JEWELS.

Union Bank Delivered Them on an Order Which Was a Forgery.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Westminster Gazette says that Mrs. Langtry has returned to London from Baden Baden, and made application to the Union Bank for the restoration of jewels valued at £40,000, which she deposited in the bank before leaving London.

She found that the bank, Aug. 24, under an order in handwriting resembling that of Mrs. Langtry and bearing a counterpart of her signature, requesting the bank to give the jewels to "bearer," had delivered them as directed. Mrs. Langtry declares that the order was a forgery, and has placed the matter in the hands of the police, who thus far have been unable to trace the forger of the jewels.

FIRE AT THE BORDEAUX FAIR.

Extensive Damage Caused by a Great Scarcity of Water.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to the Daily News, from Bordeaux, says that part of the exhibition buildings took fire shortly before midnight. The fire originated in the electric machinery gallery.

There was a great scarcity of water, and the flames spread rapidly, doing extensive damage. At one time it looked as if the entire exhibition would be destroyed. By 2 o'clock, however, the fire brigade were holding the flames in check. It was believed that no lives had been lost.

MASCOTTE MEN ARE PUNISHED.

Captain and Stoker, Who Landed Cartridges in Cuba, Convicted.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Havanna says that the Captain and a stoker of the American steamer Mascotte, who were arrested on the charge of landing a quantity of cartridges for the use of the insurgents, have been found guilty by a court-martial.

The Captain was sentenced to eight years, and the stoker to ten years, at hard labor in the hulks. Both were captured in the boat in which the cartridges were conveyed ashore.

Britain Must Not Use Trinidad.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro to a news agency says the Brazilian Government has decided that if England establishes a cable station on the island of Trinidad the British Minister at Rio Janeiro will receive his passport.

No Evidence Against the Lark.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Collector Browne at Key West, Fla., to-day telegraphed that the schooner Lark, detained on suspicion that she was about to engage in a filibustering expedition, was to-day released for lack of evidence.

Fall of a Brandenburg Building.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—A building in course of construction in Klosterstrasse, Guben, in Brandenburg, collapsed to-day, burying sixteen of the workmen in the ruins. Nine of them were killed, and the others severely injured.

DR. PARKHURST RETURNS

He Is Sorry the Excise Question Has Become the Campaign Feature.

HE BELIEVES IN LOCAL OPTION

Cannot See Why German-Americans Should Join with Tammany—To Kill Platt, He Says, Is Hard.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was a passenger by the White Star steamship Germanic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool. Representatives from the newspapers met the ship at Quarantine. A bundle of morning papers had been put on board the Germanic by the pilot boat. Dr. Parkhurst had secured one, and had made himself acquainted with the recent doings at Saratoga. The doctor was asked for his views, and without hesitation proceeded to give them. A number of passengers joined the listening circle.

"I have regretted exceedingly," Dr. Parkhurst began, "that the excise question has had to obtrude itself on the present situation, conducting, as I fear it will, to that mixture of issues which will make the ensuing campaign a more difficult one than it otherwise would have been. The beauty of our campaign one year ago lay in the fact that the issue was so distinct that even our most illiterate and unthinking fellow-citizens were able easily to grasp it.

"I heard a statement made to-day that the German-American Union was going to join hands with Tammany Hall to the discomfiture of those represented by our reform movement. I believe too thoroughly in the German-American Union to suppose such alliance possible.

"Mr. Roosevelt has done the only thing that a self-respecting official could have done. I would stand by him and will stand by him to the death. He is doing what he took a solemn oath to do. That does not mean that the statutes which he is enforcing are ideal statutes. But they are on the books. Tammany put them there, and Tammany kept them there, and he would have been disloyal, not only to the reform which he represents, but to the entire spirit and genius of law, if he had not bent every energy to the doing of just what he has done.

"Now, if New-York wants to modify the excise statutes, very well and good. That is a distinct matter, and neither the members of the German-American Union nor any other body of intelligent and self-respecting men can afford to take any action that looks to the belittlement of law or to the embarrassment of the law's enforcement.

"I care very little, comparitively, what laws are on the statute books. But I will fight till I die for the enforcement of such laws as are there.

"As one of the bad results of the Tammany administration we have learned to so confuse legislation and execution that it has come to be regarded that a man can be a good citizen and still strive to break down the enforcement of statutes. That is just what Tammany has been doing for the last year. A year ago we all combined to smash her because she had been doing it. And now it is amazing that any of those who participated in the work of smashing her should think, or even dream, of combining to aid her in the repetition of the same offenses.

"It is on that count that I have steadfastly refused to believe that the German Reform Union would have any hand in such contract. We all worked together last year to destroy Tammany. And now, for the Lord's sake, let us sink side issues, bury all our fads, in order to continue our alliance of offense and defense to make the destruction of Tammany permanent.

"I believe that the City of New-York has experienced too largely and deeply the results of last November's work to be willing in any respect to take the back track. New-York City is not yet the New Jerusalem, but it is waxing toward it.

"While we are fighting Tammany, we must not forget that an enemy that is in essential alliance with Tammany is the spirit and genius of bossism, vulgarly known as Plattism. We shall not be safe, whether our officials are Tammany or anti-Tammany, till the entire system of boss rule is torn up root and branch. In order that this may be done we must conscientiously avoid elevating to official trust any men, of whatever political complexion, who will consent to serve a boss master. The existence of tools as much as the existence of bosses, is a disgrace to American civilization.

"There are certain things that are transparently evil. These I will fight at whatever sacrifice."

The doctor found a period. A young woman with a camera took a snap-shot at the clerical-garbed reformer. The latter saw the act and smiled. The doctor was asked to give his views regarding the excise plank, which had been inserted in the Republican platform. He said:

"The whole excise question involves an honest difference of opinion. I do not care to tread on that ground now. I don't want to ally myself with one body of intelligent and conscientious citizens against another body of intelligent and conscientious citizens. In regard to blackmail and boss rule, there is only one honest and intelligent opinion to be had. It is on that line I fight.

"On one point of the excise question, however, I am clear that the whole matter should be relegated to home rule. I believe in saddling such questions on the citizens of such communities where they arise.

"New-York City knows better what it wants than the residents of little towns possibly can. I will heartily welcome any law that looks toward home rule and local option in the excise question, as in other matters.

"In the matter of detail I prefer to be non-committal. It looks as though Brother Platt and I are agreed on one point, at least—to remain non-committal on that subject."

Asked as to what he thought of Tammany's prospect for winning, Dr. Parkhurst said:

"Tammany cannot be beaten without a combination. Any man or clique that hesitates to combine against Tammany squints in a direction of a combine with Tammany. I believe the prospects for the success of a reform ticket are good. Tammany hasn't had any of the perquisites in which her power lies. She is in the hands of receiver. There is a subjective poverty of official positions that works detriment to her chances. This poverty constituted a good deal of her stock in trade heretofore.

"We have had a year of anti-Tammany administration. None of us is perfectly satisfied, perhaps. There are certain appointments and there have been certain acts by those in authority that we could not consistently approve. At the same time there has been an entire change in the moral complexion of the administration of this city. Taken all in all, it has been a great year for New-York.

"Any man with intelligence is a fool, and any man with a conscience is a knave who fails to exercise to the utmost his power to secure the continuance of the system now in force. Either positive opposition or negative indifference is in the nature of municipal treason."

When asked what he thought of the continental Sabbath, Dr. Parkhurst said:

"I have lived on the Continent a good deal and I can easily understand that a man born and brought up in Hamburg or Berlin or Frankfort should look at these things differently than one of New-England or Puritan ancestry. I am not prepared, however, to make a sacrifice of our American and Christian Sabbath.

"Any modification by legislation of existing excise laws should be conducted from a religious and intelligent standpoint. Care should be taken to preserve the distinctive character of the day. If the preservation of this character is compatible with keeping open saloons certain hours on Sunday, well and good."

Reverting to the matter of machines and politicians again, Dr. Parkhurst said:

"To kill Platt and the Platt spirit is five times harder than to kill Croker and the Croker spirit. No more thorough way of accomplishing this result can be had than in inculcate in the young American the dignity of manhood—the spirit which refuses to be used as a tool by Platt or by any one else. One most encouraging sign is that the young men of to-day are beginning to show that they feel that way as they have never shown before—they are realizing that to accept the words of a boss as law is unworthy of them and unmanly.

"I return home prepared to take up the conflict, and I will keep it up as long as I live, or until the victory is won. If Lexow, and men like him, had jumped to the front when the Legislature convened last January much of what we had fought for would have been accomplished. We would have had honest men in office. On the contrary, Lexow having more regard for his own political ambitions than for the weal of the people he was supposed to represent, instead of meeting the honest and reasonable demands of the people, he played with us, called us names, and left us just where we were. Men like Lexow ought to be punished."

Dr. Parkhurst said that he would preach in his old church one week from next Sunday. He had had an enjoyable visit abroad, and had spent most of the time in Switzerland.

CONSPIRATORS AGAINST ALFARO

His Trusted Generals, Plutarco Bowen and Frevino, Plot Against Him, Are Discovered and Will be Banished.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Sept. 19.—A conspiracy against Alfaro, led by Gen. Plutarco Bowen and by Gen. Frevino, has been discovered.

These two officers have been degraded and expelled from the army. Their conduct aroused indignation and mob anger, but order prevailed at the mass meeting where their offense was discussed. The traitors will be probably banished, summarily, as an exemplary measure.

Gen. Plutarco Bowen has served Alfaro well, but this is his second treachery. He is young, and it is supposed that his vanity has been excited by false friends.

Alfaro will soon return to Guayaquil with greater prestige and popularity than ever.

RUNAWAYS IN UPPER NEW-YORK

Women and Babies Thrown from a Wagon in Seventh Avenue—Children Run Down on the White Plains Road.

While Mrs. Martha Fanning of 699 Third Avenue, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Annie Conley, and two babies, was driving up Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon her horse took fright at a cable car that crossed the road at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and ran away.

The light wagon ran against a pile of earth and all the occupants were thrown to the ground. The shafts of the wagon were twisted off, and the horse went running up the avenue. He was caught by a policeman at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

Mrs. Conley received a deep cut in the forehead. The other occupants of the wagon were uninjured. All rode home together when the wagon was mended.

A little later in the day a horse driven by John Mullin of 227 East Twelfth Street ran away at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, but was caught before any damage was done.

A horse attached to a wagon in which were seated Frederick Foster and Benjamin Hodder of Station Place, William's Bridge, ran away on the White Plains Road last night, having taken fright at a trolley car. The wagon was upset and both men were thrown out. At Seventh Street Francis Miller, seven years old, and Alhestrina Wagner, eight years old, were knocked down. The latter received a scalp wound. Both were taken home.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

From The Nineteenth Century.

When a prisoner's sentence is finished, he may be taken in hand by a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. When the prisons were transferred, in 1878, there were among the 113 prisons 38 which had no aid society. By the encouragement the Commissioners have been able to afford, there is now a society attached to every prison, and a grant of money is given to supplement private subscriptions and charity funds, the latter of which have been, by the action of the Commissioners, made available for this object. It has always been held that the work of aiding prisoners on discharge was one that could effectually be performed only by local efforts. The Commissioners have, therefore, left the societies perfectly free and unfettered to administer the funds intrusted to them, giving them at the same time every facility for carrying out their functions. It is curious to find, as already remarked, that in this branch of the business it is actually proposed to introduce centralization, to make all societies work on a uniform system under skilled supervision, with definite and uniform instructions from headquarters.

It is obvious that this would throw upon the Government a duty for which it is by no means competent—that of finding labor for the discharged prisoners; and, indeed, the committee proposes that the Government should make a grant to societies which maintain "establishments for the reception and training of discharged prisoners." In another part of the report the committee recommends that the Government should itself set up experimentally "intermediate prisons" for males who have served long sentences. These would open up the exceedingly wide question of the unemployed, both criminal and non-criminal. My own belief is that the proper policy is in quite the opposite direction, namely, to disperse the inmates of prisons as soon as they are discharged, and not to concentrate or keep them together in "homes" or institutions, under whatever name.

How the Sun Knocks Out Things.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The sun is doubtless in the main a great globe of gas, although so intensely compressed in its central parts that they may be in a thickened or semi-viscous condition. The gravitating attraction of the sun's mass is ever tending to generate a downward velocity in the gaseous molecules, situated in any part of it, toward its centre. At the same time, the radiation of heat at its surface diminishes the upward counterbalancing pressure. This allows the molecules to be actually more or less drawn inward. Their individual average velocities are, upon the whole, increased. Their knocks against each other become more violent and generate an increase of temperature. And the result, which might at first seem to be almost paradoxical, is explained, viz., that the sun, as its surface radiates heat away, (which so far is a cooling process,) may nevertheless, through its consequent contraction, generate a higher temperature by the fiercer clashings together, or knocks, of its molecules, as they are drawn inward. This may enable it to send forth a more intense heat and light than before.

Dowager Battenberg Princess Dead.

DARMSTADT, Sept. 19.—The Dowager Princess of Battenberg died this evening, at the Heiligenberg Castle, from the effects of an apoplectic stroke.

Julia, Dowager Princess of Battenberg, was the daughter of the Count of Hauke, and was born at Varsovie, Nov. 12, 1825. She was married Nov. 5, 1851, to Prince Alexander of Hesse. She was the mother of Prince Henry of Battenberg, the husband of Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria.

Cardinal Gibbons to the Pope.

ROME, Sept. 19.—The Osservatore Romano says that the Pope has received a great number of addresses protesting against the coming fêtes, and that among them is one from Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 19.—About 200 Russian Jews arrived in this city to-night to take the steamer City of Lawrence for New-York. They arrived at Quebec Tuesday on the Beaver Line steamer from Liverpool. They say they are taking this round-about route to New-York to escape the rigid Custom House inspection at that city.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 19.—The body of Allen W. Dale, a Pennsylvania Railroad civil engineer, about sixty years of age, of West Philadelphia, was found in the canal near Princeton Basin. He was a student in Princeton College in 1854. It is thought that he committed suicide.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Congressman F. H. Gillette of Springfield was to-day chosen as Chairman of the Republican Committee on Resolutions, in place of James Phillips, Jr., of Fitchburg, who has declined the position on account of business engagements.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Dr. Harlow Williams, sixty-five years of age, a widely-known veterinary surgeon, committed suicide last night by taking chloroform. No cause is assigned.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

2:25 A. M.—416 West Forty-sixth Street; William McKenna; damage trifling.

3 A. M.—65 Oliver Street; V. Considento; damage slight.

3:50 P. M.—2 Union Square; damage, $25.

3:10 P. M.—470 Lenox Avenue; James Andrews; damage, $25.

10:20 P. M.—398 West Broadway; Louis Wessel; damage, $20.

DEMOCRATIC EXCISE RECORD

There Can Be No Misunderstanding the Position of a Party Which Has These Platform Utterances to Point To.

ROCHESTER, 1870.

John T. Hoffman for Governor.

Resolved, That we demand the simplification of our system of internal revenue, the abolition of useless and inquisitorial taxes, and the reduction of the whole volume of taxation now in excess of the wants of the Government, and the exigencies of the public credit.

Resolved, That a well-regulated license system has been demonstrated to be in the interest of temperance and good morals, and that prohibition, whether by State or local Legislature, is in violation of personal right.

SYRACUSE, 1874.

Samuel J. Tilden for Governor.

Eighth—Free men; a uniform excise law; no sumptuary laws.

SYRACUSE, 1875.

John Bigelow for Secretary of State.

Eighth—Free men; a uniform excise law. No sumptuary laws.

ALBANY, 1877.

Allan C. Beach for Secretary of State.

Resolved, That we favor a uniform and equitable excise law, having regard for, and protective of, the rights of all the people, accompanied by stringent provisions punishing its violation.

SYRACUSE, 1878.

George B. Bradley for Court of Appeals Justice.

"Uniform and equitable excise laws; no sumptuary laws."

SYRACUSE, 1879.

Lucius Robinson for Governor.

Twelfth—It is the duty of the State alike in the interest of taxation, temperance, and equal and exact justice to the community, to make such revision of the excise laws as will better secure the rights of the citizens to life, liberty, property, and public order.

ALBANY, 1881.

William Purcell for Secretary of State.

"The Republican Party refused the demand of the State for a feasible and enforcible excise law."

SYRACUSE, 1882.

Grover Cleveland for Governor.

XIII. Whereas, the founders of the Democratic Party inculcated a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, the Democracy of New-York again avow their fidelity to those tenets of economy, simplicity and respect for the liberty of the individual which characterized the administration of government in the primitive days of the Republic."

SARATOGA, 1885.

David B. Hill for Governor.

"We oppose all sumptuary and other laws that interfere with the Constitutional right of personal liberty, and favor the enactment of such excise laws as shall be alike just to all, considering the claims of all, and protecting their individual rights."

SARATOGA, 1887.

Frederick Cook for Secretary of State.

We favor a revised excise law, applicable without unjust discrimination, throughout the State. We oppose all sumptuary laws needlessly interfering with the personal liberties and reasonable habits and customs of any portion of our citizens. We believe that excise revenues, like other proper local revenues, should be applied in lessening local burdens and to the reduction of local taxation.

Edward Grosse submitted to the Committee on Resolutions, at the evening session, the following points, the substance of which he said the Germans thought should be incorporated in the platform:

First.—While we recognize the evils of intemperance, and the necessity of regulating by law the sale of intoxicating liquors, we favor such excise legislation only which is reasonable and practical, and therefore effective.

Second.—Sunday being a day of rest, we declare that a guarantee of the enjoyment of this rest to each individual without interfering with the rights and religious ideas of others should be the sterling principle in all future Sunday legislation.

Mr. Grosse made a few remarks on the subject, claiming that the Germans did not favor the sale of liquors on Sundays, but they did not want places closed to which they could resort on Sundays pleasantly to pass the time.

BUFFALO, 1888.

David B. Hill for Governor.

V. We oppose all sumptuary laws needlessly interfering with the personal liberties and reasonable habits and customs of any part of our citizens. We believe in the regulation and restriction of the liquor traffic by just and equitable excise laws, rigorously enforced, applicable without unjust discrimination throughout the State, and that local excise revenues raised by State law, like other proper local revenues, should be applied in lessening the burdens of local taxation. We favor a revision of the excise laws, and approve the recommendation of a Democratic Governor to that effect to the last Legislature, and adopted by it, when a commission was appointed to make such revision, and we trust that the work of the commission will be such as to meet the approval of the people of the State. We denounce the variable, defective, and hypocritical legislation of Republican Legislatures upon the liquor question in the last few years, much of which was clearly inconsistent, not honestly designed or calculated to aid the cause of temperance, but intended only to mislead the people and for political effect.

SYRACUSE, 1889.

Frank Rice for Secretary of State.

V. We do not favor the unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquors on the one hand, nor prohibition on the other. We believe that the liquor traffic should be restrained and regulated by just and equitable excise laws, rigidly enforced, which laws, in their operation, should be substantially uniform throughout the State. We believe all excise revenues, whether called license fees or taxes, should belong to the local Treasuries of the localities under whose authority licenses are issued, to be applied in reducing the burden of local taxation. We are opposed to all sumptuary legislation that needlessly interferes with the personal liberty or reasonable customs of the people. We favor the largest liberty for the individual citizen consistent with the public welfare. We oppose the passage of the prohibition amendment upon which the next Legislature is required to act, and we denounce the hypocrisy of the Republican Party of this State and of the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania, in submitting or proposing to submit prohibition amendments only to defeat them at the polls. We arraign the Republican Party for its dishonest treatment of the temperance question. We point to the fact that our Excise Commission, in its majority largely Republican, was, upon the recommendation of the Democratic Governor in 1888, appointed by the Legislature itself to revise the excise laws, and thereby secure a just and proper solution of the temperance question; that this commission, consisting of seven members, five of whom were Republicans, reported a measure known as the "Excise Commission bill"; that this measure was supported by the Democratic members of the Legislature, but was repudiated by the Republican legislators, who, in its stead, passed a bill extreme in its character, illiberal in its provisions, and unjust in its discriminations, drafted for the sole purpose of securing executive disapproval in order that the temperance question should continue to be an issue in political contests. Such dishonesty and hypocrisy we denounce as a breach of faith with the people. The Republican Party, loudly proclaiming itself as favoring higher license fees, designedly ignore the facts that the Excise Boards in the cities, towns, and villages of five-sixths of the counties of the State are under Republican control, and that, with the sanction and approval of the Republican leaders, such boards impose scarcely one-third of the amount of fees permitted under existing laws. We believe that in this matter reform should begin at home, and we denounce their utterances, so inconsistent with their acts, as additional proofs of the dishonesty with which the Republican Party treats this question.

SARATOGA, 1891.

Roswell P. Flower for Governor.

"Our pledges to the people contained in the Democratic platforms of 1887, 1888, and 1889 were promptly redeemed by the Democratic Assembly in the passage of the following measures:

"A bill to revise and consolidate the excise law—a measure intelligently and equitably framed, carefully regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, prescribing just fees for licenses, and preserving all needed restrictions for the maintenance of order and the good of society.

"The Republican Party insists upon the passage of sumptuary laws which needlessly interfere with the personal liberty of law-abiding citizens.

"We demand a revision of the various confused statutes regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the enactment of a just, equitable, and comprehensive excise law framed in accordance with existing public sentiment as repeatedly manifested.

"We believe that all the revenues whether called license fees or taxes, should belong to the treasuries of the localities under whose authority licenses are issued, to be applied in reducing the burden of local taxation.

"We are opposed to all sumptuary legislation that needlessly interferes with the personal liberty or reasonable customs of the people. We favor the largest liberty for the individual citizen consistent with the public welfare."

SARATOGA, 1893.

Cord Meyer, Jr., for Secretary of State.

"Democratic control has placed on the statute books a new excise law, revising and consolidating previous confused and conflicting statutes—a measure intelligently and equitably framed, carefully regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, prescribing just fees for licenses, and preserving all needed restrictions for the maintenance of order and the good of society.

"We resolutely oppose all sumptuary legislation that needlessly interferes with the personal liberty or reasonable customs of the people, all attempts to limit the free exercise and enjoyment of religion, all unnecessary or extravagant expenditures of public money."

SARATOGA, 1894.

David B. Hill for Governor.

"We reaffirm the principles contained in our State platforms of 1893 and preceding years.

"We resolutely oppose all sumptuary legislation which needlessly interferes with the personal liberty or reasonable customs of the people, and is now particularly threatened in the event of the election of Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. We believe in equitable excise legislation which carefully regulates the sale of intoxicating liquors, prescribes just fees for licenses, and preserves all needed restrictions for the maintenance of order and the good of society. Such legislation, we believe, was incorporated in the present excise law passed by a Democratic Legislature and signed by a Democratic Governor, and we oppose any attempts to repeal it for the purpose of substituting in its place a sumptuary law whose arbitrary and burdensome provisions are in needless restraint of individual liberty and are opposed to public sentiment and liberal public policy."

Mr. Collyer's Vacation and Appetite.

From The Boston Transcript.

The Rev. Robert Collyer recently passed a few days in the vicinity of Boston on his way to Sugar Hill, N. H. Mr. Collyer's vacation has been passed principally at Dublin, N. H., Bradford, Vt., Newburyport, Mass., a few days at Concord, Mass., where he preached one Sunday in the Unitarian Church. While enjoying his rest away from New-York word came to him that a prisoner at Sing Sing, condemned to death, was anxious to see him. Mr. Collyer's heart was touched by the message, and he returned to New-York, passing a week there, so that he could go often to see the condemned man, which he did until the day of his execution, when he returned to his vacation. While at the breakfast table of one of his friends in the country near Boston, one of the family said to him: "Mr. Collyer, do you enjoy as good an appetite as you have in years past?" to which he replied: "My dear, if I lose the appetite I now have, I hope no poor man will find it."

Pope Leo Thanks Two Nations.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Daily News tomorrow will print a dispatch from its Vienna correspondent saying that France and Russia have instructed their Ambassadors at Rome not to decorate their houses to-morrow on the occasion of the celebration of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome in 1870. For this action the Pope has sent his thanks to the Governments of the two countries.

Cuban Ammunition at Andros.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 19.—According to The Indépendent Belge, the agent in the Bahamas of a Belgian firm has telegraphed to his principals that an immense quantity of rifles, ammunition, and other military stores, intended for the insurgents in Cuba, has been found on the British Island of Andros. These stores, the agent says, were secretly shipped from New-York.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The plant of the Sunlight Oil and Gasoline Company, Forty-ninth Street and Gray's Ferry, was burned this morning. It is thought the fire was started by lightning. The loss is $100,000, with but $4,000 insurance. Michael Murphy was killed by the explosion of an oil tank.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The barns of James Cole of Camden Mills, were burned last night; loss, $5,000. During the excitement Mr. Cole hung up his vest in the burning barn. He had $522 in the pocket of the vest. The money was also lost.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 19.—The chair factory, paint shop, and boiler house of the Milwaukee House of Correction were burned last night; loss, $30,000.

BURLINGTON, Sept. 19.—The country residence of the Kemple family, at Bridgeborough, was burned yesterday; loss, $12,000; no insurance.

An examination of new styles in Furniture at FLINT'S, West 23d St., reveals many improvements and marked reduction in cost.—Adv.

JUSTICE AGAINST ANTI-AMERICANS

Eleven Mussulmans Are Arrested for Their Attack on the Missionary College at Tarsus.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Standard to-morrow will publish a dispatch to a news agency from Constantinople saying that eleven Mussulmans have been arrested in connection with the recent attack on the American Missionary College at Tarsus.

A Defense of Prayer.

From The Nineteenth Century.

There is a life in man which the senses cannot comprehend, nor physical science measure its height and its depth. Before all things it is personal, conscious, secret, turned toward the invisible, at home in eternity. Its very essence is communion with the Supreme; and it prays because it loves. I do not envy the mortal who has never known its influence. And I am certain that so long as physics and metaphysics take realities into their consideration, and are willing to be guided by the testimony of the spirit to its own experiences, the life of devout prayer will be acknowledged as the only one which secures what is best worth having.

Unless the Eternal can speak to us, and we to Him, all the saints, poets, religious-minded have been victims of delusion. But the spiritual life is too deeply rooted, and its effects are too momentous and beneficent, for delusion to be the true account of it. Moral rectitude is the essence of civilization; and prayer is the normal method upon which that rectitude has been stayed up since man came to know that he had a conscience. Herein is its surest benefit and its most abundant reward. How can a science dealing with mere phenomena, or a criticism which begins by overlooking the facts that it has to explain, satisfy the reason? By what arguments will it win the heart? This, however, is the whole man, to whose inward sense at last every system must appeal.

A Speedy Divorce.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Judge Reed of the District Court broke the record for the rapid disposition of divorce cases in Wichita, Kan., on Monday. Mrs. Julia Leonard secured a divorce in 10 minutes and 2 second. Probate Judge Jennings of Woodward, Oklahoma, claimed that he had beaten the world's record when he gave a woman a divorce in 19 minutes. Judge Reed held his watch during the proceedings to make sure that he had distanced all competitors.

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THE NEBRASKA CAMPAIGN

Democrats Are Hopelessly Divided on Currency and Cannot Win.

SIGNIFICANT ACTION OF POPULISTS

Samuel Maxwell, an Avowed Republican, Their Candidate for Supreme Court Justice—Norval Will Win.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 19.—The officers to be elected this year in Nebraska are one Judge of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University. So far, there are three candidates for the position of Judge of the Supreme Court. These are Samuel Maxwell of Fremont, the Populist nominee; Charles J. Phelps of Schuyler, candidate of the silver Democrats, and T. J. Mahoney of Omaha, candidate of the Administration Democrats. To this list may be added the name of T. L. Norval, the present Chief Justice, who will be renominated by acclamation by the Republicans next month.

The office of Judge of the Supreme Court is one of the highest importance in this

Samuel Maxwell.
A Republican, but Populist Candidate for Supreme Court Justice, Nebraska.

State. There are but three Supreme Court Judges, and their duties are so arduous that in 1893 the Legislature appointed three Supreme Court Commissioners to assist them in preparing their decisions, in looking up references, &c. The court has been singularly free from charges of bias, except on a few matters.

The most significant of the nominations this year is that of Samuel Maxwell by the Populists. It has been said by some editors that the Populists of this State always do the right thing at the wrong time. Mr. Maxwell, from 1873 to 1894, was Judge of the Supreme Court. He was and is a Republican, and has served longer on the bench than any other man, and he is undoubtedly the most popular and able Judge who ever sat on the bench. He made the minority report in the Gov. Boyd case, which was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, and he also dissented from his two colleagues on the impeachment matter, rendering an opinion which was scathing in its terms of guilt against the Republican State officials.

He was defeated for renomination by the Republican bosses in 1893, largely through these dissenting opinions. At that time the Populists were urged to nominate him, and had they done so he would have been reelected, for the State was very much wrought up over his defeat. But the Populists nominated Judge Holcomb, and he was defeated by 7,000 votes, though last year he was elected Governor. Maxwell is a lecturer before the Michigan State University (Ann Arbor) Law School, and has published several law books of excellence and large circulation in the West. This year, without his consent, the Populists nominated him for the Supreme Court. He maintains, however, that he is still a Republican. But he is seventy-eight years old, and is aging fast, and that fact will injure him very much with the independent voters.

The best equipped of all the candidates is T. J. Mahoney, the nominee of the sound-money Democrats. There can be no question of his ability. He is a member of the law firm of Mahoney & Smyth, one of the leading firms of the city. He was County Attorney of this county from 1890 to 1892, during the period of the town's boom, when there were very many more criminals than now, and he was eminently successful in causing many convictions. He declined renomination, and has devoted himself to the work of his office since, with fine results.

Singularly enough, Mr. Smyth, his partner, is the Chairman of the silver Democratic Committee, and is trying his best to defeat his partner. Mr. Mahoney was Chairman of the State Convention in 1893, when Mr. Bryan and silver were defeated for indorsement. He is President of the Jacksonian Club, the leading Democratic club of the West, and is President of the Nebraska Sound-Money Democratic League. He has

T. J. Mahoney.
Democratic Candidate for Supreme Court Justice of Nebraska.

no Federal office, and is a candidate for none. He is in religion a Roman Catholic, as is his partner.

C. J. Phelps, the silver Democratic nominee, is an able man who is little known in the State. He has never been prominent in politics and has kept closely to his law practice in the small town in which he lives. He is a very strong churchman, being senior warden of Holy Trinity at Schuyler. He is very much interested in the silver question, but was not a delegate to the convention which nominated him.

Certainly, the most unfit man for the place is Judge Norval, who will be renominated by the Republicans, and will almost certainly be re-elected. He is a very agreeable man, but is thoroughly under the control of the ring Republican politicians and is openly allied to the corrupt railroad elements of the State's politics. His home is at Seward, a small town, where he was District Judge before he was elected to the Supreme Court bench in 1889.

The condition of the Democratic Party—or parties—in Nebraska has come to be a matter of National interest, as it is certain that there will be two delegations asking for admittance and recognition at the hands of the National Democratic Convention next year. Two State Conventions have been held by the two factions in the last two weeks. This is the result of two Democratic State Central Committees, which are the outcome of the State Convention of last year.

The strife between the two factions of the Democratic Party, which had resulted in the triumph of the sound-money faction in 1893, was renewed the following year. While it was admitted that both honest-money and silver Democrats were in favor of the nomination of Congressman W. J. Bryan for the United States Senate, there was a wide difference as to the other policies and acts of the convention. The silver men wanted to have the platform call for free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, while the Administration faction was in favor of an indorsement of the Chicago platform plank on the currency matter.

When the convention assembled in Omaha on Sept. 22, it was evident that the silver men were in the lead. This was owing very largely to the activity of the friends of Bryan, who insisted that he would not run on other than a silver platform for the United States Senate. But the feeling on the silver question was not so great at that time as the agitation of the nomination matter. There was, in addition to the nominations and the platform, another matter for consideration—the election of a new State Central Committee, for the term of the committee in this State is two years, and the election had been held the last time in 1892. The business of the convention progressed slowly. Finally, in the evening, the resolution in favor of free silver, as recommended by the committee, was adopted by a vote of 3 to 1. Then Mr. Bryan was nominated for the United States Senate by the vote of every delegate.

A new State Central Committee was elected, and the Chairman of it elected by the convention. Then came the vote on Governor. Up to this time there had been no bolt, although the defeat of the honest-money men in the resolutions was very much regretted. When the nominations for Governor were called for, Mr. Bryan, who was a delegate to the convention, placed in nomination Judge Holcomb, on the ground that any other course would be simply helping to elect Majors. The silver men, many of them, were opposed to Holcomb's nomination, but when Bryan came out for him they supported him and he was nominated by a vote of about 3 to 1.

As soon as this vote was announced, some of the leading sound-money delegates at once left the convention and went to another hall and held another convention, with some of the old members of the old State Committee, and with Mr. Castor, the National Committeeman. It was resolved at that time that the action of the convention in nominating a Populist made it not a Democratic Convention, and removed all Democrats from the necessity of upholding its acts or giving it any support. So this small group of men that night passed a set of resolutions and placed in nomination a ticket which they declared should be recognized as the regular Democratic ticket.

At the same meeting it was resolved that the old State Central Committee should be regarded as still in authority, and should have charge of the campaign.

But their efforts to secure the recognition of their ticket by the State authorities were unavailing. The Secretary of State decided that the other ticket was the rightful one, and their ticket could appear on the ticket by petition only. The decision was referred to the Supreme Court, and the Secretary was sustained. But the ticket nominated by the sound-money Democrats was placed on the ticket by petition, and, while the candidate for Governor received only 7,000 votes, on other offices the Democratic votes were very nearly divided, the silver men being slightly in the lead. Bryan was defeated for the Senate by many votes in the Legislature, although he received on the popular vote (a custom permitted by the Nebraska Constitution) over 80,000 votes, twice as many as the number of Democrats in the State.

There was very little talk on the outcome of this fight in the party until after the visit of Secretary Morton to this State in February. Soon after that time, the old State Central Committee, of which Euclid Martin, now Postmaster of Omaha, was Chairman, met, and decided to continue the organization. In the Spring a sound-money Democratic league of Nebraska was organized, and the work of the distribution of anti-silver literature began. This has continued up to the present time. The old committee had another meeting in June, and decided to call a State Convention for Sept. 5, and nominate a State ticket.

The regular convention has control of the mass of the Democrats of the State, as was shown by the fact that the county organizations in all the ninety counties but

T. L. Noval.
Republican Candidate for Supreme Court Justice of Nebraska.

ten were controlled by the silver men. The sound money Democrats refused to attend the primaries of the regular organization, which was of the silver men, and thus the regular convention which met in Omaha Aug. 22, was a complete victory for the silver men. The delegates to the latter convention, which was held at Lincoln on the 5th inst., were selected by mass meetings or by committees.

Of course, neither ticket can hope for election, and the strife will be to see which will receive the greater number of votes. The honest-money men declare that the National Convention is bound to recognize their convention, for the reason that the other convention is in doctrine a Populist convention, and has no right in a Democratic convention.

The silver men are not at all alarmed by the prospect, and declare they have already secured a decision by the Supreme Court of the State acknowledging the legality of their organization, and this will outweigh any other argument.

Well Content at Home.

From The Chicago Interior.

For those who may not be able to travel, even in these days when travel is comparatively cheap, there are plenty of compensations if one but knows how to find them. And, indeed, one of the lessons of traveling itself is, or ought to be, greater contentment at home, and if one can learn this lesson without traveling, he is that much more of a philosopher. The Hollanders, for instance, rarely travel, and travelers say there is that in their countenances which says, "Where do all these strangers come from? Surely, if they had a country as good as ours, they would stay in it." Dutch placidity and contentment is also expressed in the inscriptions Mynheer places over his villa, such as "My Pride," or "Dream of My Life," or "Large Enough." The Dutchman, in fact, is well content at home, and though his content and placidity are impossible to an American, there is not much question as to which, the Hollander or the American, enjoys life most or is better contented with his lot. America has had some notable instances of contentment with American things, as in the case of Whittier, but, as a rule, contentment and placid enjoyment of the conditions of life in which one finds one's self placed is far from being general in this country of eager strife in money-getting.

She Is a Democrat.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Mrs. Babb, wife of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, has written the following letter to The Hawarden Independent:

Your letter of recent date received, calling my attention to the fact that a number of newspapers are claiming that I am a Republican, and you ask me to state whether this is true.

In my college days I learned to believe that legislation should be for the benefit of all the people, and not merely to promote the interests of a privileged class; at the same time I became convinced that from our position we are entitled to become the great commercial Nation of the world, and to secure this we must remove all high tariff and other artificial barriers which tend to restrict our trade with other nations. I also came to the conclusion that the great end of all good government should be to bring its people the largest amount of happiness and comfort, and to allow each individual to develop himself to his highest capacity, and that this could only be secured by allowing him the largest possible personal liberty consistent with the rights of others. I need not add that, so believing, in the language of Senator Hill, "I am a Democrat."

MRS. W. I. BABB.

Broke His Arm in Finger Test and Died.

From The Boston Journal.

Dennis Donovan, twenty-four years old, who lived at 42 Webber Street, Roxbury, died at the City Hospital late Wednesday afternoon from the effects of a very peculiar accident. A week ago Donovan engaged in a trial of strength with a friend by interlocking fingers, their arms resting on a table in an upright position. Suddenly a snap was heard, and Donovan's arm became useless. He walked to the City Hospital and asked for admission. Upon examination, it was found that he had sustained a compound fracture of the elbow. His system was much weakened by the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants, and it is said that he had an attack of delirium tremens after his admission to the hospital, and that his death was, in a great measure, due to this cause.

LAFAYETTE'S LAST VISIT HERE

THE POPULAR ENTHUSIASM DESCRIBED BY A BOSTON GIRL.

No Such Crowd Ever Before Seen in the Streets of that City—How He Was Entertained.

From The Boston Transcript.

A letter written by a young Boston girl to her brother, under date of Aug. 27, 1824, is very interesting reading just at this time. She wrote:

"I have just returned from Charlestown, where I have been with A—, S—, L—, A—, E—, Q—, and C—, to see Gen. Lafayette. He is called by no other title here than General. It is likely you may have heard of his arrival in America; if you have not, he landed at New-York on the 16th. I shall not pretend to describe his reception in New-York, nor in the other places through which he has passed; suffice it to say that the preparations at Boston exceeded all others. I will attempt to give you a description of his reception here, but it will be only an attempt. A troop of horse on the frontier of this State was stationed to receive Lafayette and to conduct him to Norfolk County line, where another corps of cavalry was ready to conduct him to Gov. Eustis's seat, in Roxbury. There he arrived on Monday night. On Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock a cavalcade of citizens was formed in Common Street, which proceeded to the residence of the Governor, in Roxbury, and escorted him to the boundary line of the city. The Mayor and Aldermen and members of the Common Council, preceded by a City Marshal, received him at the boundary line, and the General was then addressed by the Mayor in behalf of the citizens. A signal was then fired, and the bells began to ring in every part of the town, and the same ding, dong, ding, dong continued until he arrived at the State House. A procession was then formed, which, to give you an idea of the appearance, must be related to you in order.

First, then, came three Marshals, a corps of light dragoons, Marshal, the mounted cavalcade, with Marshals at intervals; music. This was really elegant, and did honor to the performers, (that is, according to my taste.) Battalion of light infantry; fusiliers, City Guards, &c.; Chief Marshal Samuel D. Harris, with two aides; Committee of Arrangements, members of Common Council in carriages, City Marshal, Aldermen, President of the Common Council in a barouche, with Marshal on each side. Then came the General in a most elegant barouche, drawn by four white horses. This barouche, made on purpose, carried also the Mayor. On each side were Marshals. The one on the left hand of the General was Mr. Roulstone, who, seated on Black Jack, appeared, and I dare say felt, as if he was in his right element. The General's son, George Washington Lafayette, who accompanied him from France, and also a French gentleman who accompanied him as a companion, was in the next carriage. Society of Cincinnati, officers of the army and navy, field and staff officers in uniform and mounted, strangers of distinction in carriages, officers, truckmen on their horses, amounting to about 400, Marshals.

The procession, after being formed according to the above, moved through the following streets: Washington, (formerly Orange, Newbury, Marlboro, and Cornhill,) Milk, Broad, State, Court, and Common Streets, to the bottom of the Common. These streets were literally thronged with people. There was not a corner, nook, or crevice but what was actually filled. The streets through which he passed were decorated with flags hung across the streets from the tops of the houses, and in some there were beautiful wreaths in the form of an arch, intermingled with roses, and sometimes beautiful bunches of flowers. On all of these there were suitable inscriptions, and on some poetry. The words "Welcome, Lafayette" on every single one. Uncle John and family went down to the Commonwealth Bank in State Street, and we had a fine view of him as he passed on the street. I never saw such a multitude of persons in all my life. There was a continual shouting and welcoming as he passed, and the waving of handkerchiefs, the smiles of the ladies, and happy looks of all rendered it a moment of pleasure.

The children of the public schools, amounting in the whole to about 2,800, were all placed upon the Common. A line was formed fronting Common Street on each side of which the children were placed, and through which the General passed. A circumstance occurred as he entered this line which, from its being unexpected, was highly gratifying. A little girl, apparently four or five years of age, ran out from among the rest, and with a wreath of beautiful natural flowers, and, being handed into the General's barouche, she, with much naïvete, took the wreath from her own brow and presented it to the General with these words in French: "Dieu vous garde." "And God bless you, my little one," said he, "and now one kiss." She clasped her little arms around his neck—it was pretty, the contrast between the war-worn veteran and the blooming child. The child was a daughter of Mr. Ware of the United States Navy.

The following poetic lines were entwined around the wreath, and as I was so much pleased with them, I cannot refrain from copying them:

I.

An infant hand presents these blushing flowers—
Glowing and pure as childhood's artless hours—
Where roses bloom, and buds of promise smile,
Repaying with their charms the culture's toil.

II.

Oh, take them, Father, they were culled for you!
(Still bright with warm affection's sacred dew,)
Oh, let them live in thy benignant smile,
And round thy brow of glory bloom awhile!
Twined with the laurel fame on thee bestowed,
When thy young heart with patriot ardor glowed;
Self-exiled from the charms of wealth and love
And home and friends thou did'st our champion prove.
And, by the side of glorious Washington,
Did'st make our grateful country all thine own!
Go, fragile offering, speak the ardent joy
Our bosoms feel which time can ne'er destroy.

After the General passed this line he was conducted to the State House, where he was received by the Governor, and room there was conducted to the house procured for him at the corner of Park and Beacon Streets. This is known by the name of Subscription House. At 5 o'clock he dined with the Governor and all the great folks at the Exchange. In the evening were some most splendid fireworks, and many houses were illuminated. I was in hopes they would have illuminated the State House, as I think it would have made a most splendid appearance. All this happened on Tuesday. On Wednesday, which was commencement day, he visited Cambridge, and was present at all the exercises.

On Thursday he again went to Cambridge to hear the oration delivered by Prof. Everett before the Phi Betta Kappa Society. It is said to have been most excellent, and abounded in allusions to the General. It is to be published. On Friday he visited Charlestown. His reception there was pretty good, considering. In the evening Col. Loring exhibited fireworks, and had his house brilliantly illuminated. In short, the General has been on the constant go ever since he arrived. Numberless are the people who have been to visit him, and it is surprising to see how readily he recognizes his old comrades in arms. Some of them on being shown into the room, without any introduction, are immediately noticed by him, and he rushes forward to give them one hearty embrace and to call them by name. It is singular that a man who has passed through so many different scenes as he should be able to distinguish and call by name, solely from remembrance, his brother soldiers.

It is computed that on Tuesday, the day the General arrived, there were between 60,000 and 70,000 people in the city. There were 800 horses only in the General's train, exclusive of those in carriages, &c. Lafayette ribbons are all the rage here. It consists of a piece of ribbon with his head and face stamped upon it; over the head is this inscription: "Welcome, Lafayette." The gentlemen wear them as watch ribbons, and the soldiers as badges to put through the buttonholes of their coats; the girls as belts. Gloves are also to be sold with his head stamped upon the back of the hand, and handkerchiefs stamped all over.

I have attempted to describe to you something of the times, but, as I said before, it will be only an attempt. Language fails to describe, and to be sensible of what is going forward it is necessary to be on the spot. All party spirit is for a few days put aside, and all unite with heart and hand to bless and welcome Lafayette. Lafayette is the password.

You cannot walk a street or turn a corner—no, not meet a person—but you hear the name of Lafayette pronounced in a voice of admiration and gratitude. So much for a man. Yet all we can do will never be enough, and when we have done all, still our debt of gratitude will hardly be lessened. He is almost revered as a god, and I believe if it were possible some would be willing to carry him in his chariot on their shoulders. He partook of an elegant collation yesterday (Friday) at Commodore Bainbridge's.

Monday there is to be a general review, and all the companies, and troops of Boston, Salem, Lynn, Lexington, and, in short, all around Boston, will be paraded. Probably there never has been such a number of troops in Boston as there will be on that day. It is said there is to be general illumination all over the city.

It was rather amusing to hear the ladies talk of receiving a bow from the General on Tuesday. As he passed through the streets he bowed on each side of the road, and each lady, when his eyes came within a mile of hers, fancied that he was bowing to her. Some said, "Well, I waved my handkerchief ever so many times; I bowed and smiled a long time before I could make him look, but at last he did look, and bowed." Others said, "Why, he looked directly at me, and bowed so pretty."

LOUGHEAD'S FINE RECORD

The Canadian Class A Crack Wins His Seventieth Prize at Reading.

SECOND ONLY TO "ZIM'S" SHOWING

Penn Wheelmen's Race Tournament a Great Success—Cooper Scores a Clean Sweep in the Class B Events.

READING, Penn., Sept. 19.—The race meet of the Penn Wheelmen in this city to-day was a great success. Over 3,000 wheelmen saw "Tom" Cooper make almost a clean sweep of the day's events. Cooper won the three open events, and thus tied the record of Bald for the National Circuit. Cooper has now won twenty-eight firsts. Loughead, the Canadian champion of Class A, took enough prizes to give him seventy for the season. This places the lad in the lead in the number of wins for the season. This record is second only to that of Zimmerman.

Seven Class A men rode to-day under protest and under special sanction from the Racing Board. They were Craig Stewart, Weise Hammer, C. B. Jack, Edward Walters, W. M. Trott, Percy Dickey, and John F. Grauch. These men are accused of being Class B men in reality, and will all be transferred for racing for Class A prizes over the fifty-dollar limit.

Cabanne, the Adonis of the racing path, took the most exciting win of the day, the three-mile handicap, going from scratch to a most exciting finish and a victory by a foot from Maddox, in 7:18, which is very close to record time for handicap racing. Warren and Helfert fell in this race.

Eleven men started in the half-mile open without pacemakers. Bliss and Cabanne divided the "donkey" work, and as the hill was rounded Maddox came to the front with a rush and led into the stretch. Titus was in a good position and coming strong when his foot slipped from the pedal. Cooper, from sixth position in the bunch, shot his bolt not over thirty yards from home, and sailed into the leading position, with Maddox a close second, Cabanne third, and Titus in fourth place.

In the final of the mile open nine men started, with Helfert as pacemaker. Cooper jumped at the quarter and came into the stretch pushed hard by Cabanne, who was hard pressed by Titus. The two team mates crossed the tape two inches apart, with Cabanne a close second. The time was 2:16¼, equal to the track record. Nine men in the quarter-mile made a pretty finish, Cabanne rounding into the stretch in the lead. Cooper came up and for the third time during the day ran first. Murphy, who had fallen in the mile and been knocked out of his senses, ran a good third, going in, as he said, to keep up his nerve. The time was 0:31, very fast for the track, with its dangerous turn. The summaries:

Half-Mile Open, Class B.—Eleven Starters—Cooper won; Maddox second, Cabanne third, Titus fourth. Time—1:11. Bliss, Helfert, Jenney, Terrill, Murphy, Wells, and Mulliken also ran in the order named.

Mile Open, Class A.—Loughead, Sarnia, won; B. B. Stevens, Reading, second; John T. Beam, New-York, third; C. W. Krick, Reading, fourth. Time—2:22.

Two-Mile Handicap, Class A.—Twenty-two Starters—Watson, (scratch,) won; Jack, (scratch,) second; Krick, (scratch,) third; John Lindley, Philadelphia, (90 yards,) fourth. Time—4:48.

Mile Open, Class B.—Cooper won; Cabanne second, Titus third, Bliss fourth. Time—2:18¾. Maddox, Jenney, Brandt, and Terrill also ran. Murphy fell. Helfert paced.

Quarter-Mile Open, Class B.—Cooper won; Cabanne second, Murphy third, Jenney fourth. Time—0:31.

Three-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Cabanne, (scratch,) won; Maddox, (25 yards,) second; Jenney, (90 yards,) third; Church, (150 yards,) fourth. Time—7:18.

One-Mile Handicap, Class A.—Krick, (scratch,) won; Jack, (scratch,) second; Dawson, (scratch,) third; Koch, Allentown, (70 yards,) fourth. Time—2:24 3-5.

Half-Mile Open, Class B.—Loughead won; John T. Beam, New-York, second; George A. Taylor, Harlem, third. Time—1:08.

Half-mile against time, unpaced, by C. W. Krick. Time—1:03½, a State record.

Half mile, paced, against time, by Carroll B. Jack. Time—1:04½.

RACING BOARD TRANSACTIONS.

Transfers, Suspensions, and Dates of Interest to League Wheelmen.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The bulletin issued to-day for the Racing Board by Chairman Gideon contains the following items of interest:

Suspended for competing in unsanctioned races: Charles Bidwell, Plymouth, Ill.; Fred Stevenson, Carthage, Ill.; William Pickens, Augusta, Ill.; W. L. Becker, Wenona; T. E. Brown, Onarga; M. I. Stevens, Joliet, Ill.; J. C. Rowe, Saurenim, Ill.; L. F. Hyneman, Lexington, Ill.; George Peury, Cabery, Ill.; Lee E. Shaub, J. A. Abnet, and R. B. Wallace of Pontiac, Ill., for thirty days, from Sept. 6; Benjamin Oakley, Harry Townsend, C. Moore, Charles Oakley, John Hill, and William Eaten of Oyster Bay, L. I., for thirty days, from Sept. 11; C. S. Jones, Carlisle, Mass.; Arthur Sowden, Concord, Mass.; — Page, Carlisle, Mass.; S. E. Sawyer, Maynard, Mass.; C. Olsen, Concord, Mass.; — Sherman, Lincoln, Mass.; — Tryden, Lincoln, Mass., and C. E. Metcalf, Lincoln, Mass., for thirty days from Sept. 10.

For competing in unsanctioned races on Sunday: C. Sandoz, "Ike" Marks, Nathan F. Roos, J. T. Skipper, Ryan Thompson, and A. A. Sandoz of Opelousas, La.; T. Bienvenue of Lafayette, La.; J. G. Durant of St. Martinville, La., for six months, from Sept. 6.

For competing in races not handicapped by official handicapper: Charles Hofer, St. Paul, Minn.; A. M. Burr, Rockford, Ill., and F. W. Underwood, Chapin, Iowa, for thirty days, from Sept. 6; A. W. Coote, E. J. Deschene, C. W. Wyman, R. H. Dorney, and H. J. Prince, St. Albans, Vt., for thirty days from Sept. 11.

Suspended, pending investigation of charge of competing for a prize of over $50 in value: John S. Grauch, Walter U. Cassel, Percy T. Dickey, Craig O. Stewart, Walter M. Trott, Charles J. Baker, Philip S. Davis, Edward Walter, Jr., Wiese Hammer, Philadelphia, and Carroll B. Jack of Reading, Penn.

The following suspensions have been raised: Daniel F. Myers, Fort Scott, Kan.; Leslie Gieng, Fort Scott, Kan.; Henry Kamerzel, Pittsburg, Kan., and Edward F. Feist, Fort Scott, Kan.

Suspended pending investigation: John Tancy and George Larrabee, Winchester, Mass.; F. P. Gestalder, Williamsport, Penn.

Trasfer to Class B: L. C. Johnson, West Chester, Penn., under Clause (d); C. W. Sheldon, Fort Worth, Texas, by vote of board; Henry Sweeney, Nashville, Tenn., under Clause (b); W. G. Douglass, Philadelphia, Penn., under Clause (b); Otto Maya, Erie, Penn., under Clause (d); Eugene Bernatdiez, Springfield, Mass., under Clause (d).

Suspensions—F. G. Hall and Thomas McAleer, Los Angeles, Cal., are suspended from all participation in or connection with racing until the conditions imposed upon them by the board regarding the McAleer-Castleman protest have been complied with.

Suspended for thirty days from Sept. 6 for competing in unsanctioned races; also transferred to Class B under clause (b): Will F. Parker, Alexander W. Archibald, P. J. Walsh, Dorchester, Mass.

William F. Clark, Dorchester, Mass., suspended for thirty days for competing in unsanctioned races.

Suspended for six months from Aug. 27 for competing in unsanctioned races and races not handicapped by official handicapper; also declared professionals under Clause (b): W. A. Kuykendall, E. McClannahan, Eugene, Oregon; Persons and Slimpky, Grant's Pass, Oregon.

Suspended for six months for false entry: Harry Markland, Salina, Kan.

Trasferred to Class B: W. A. Pixley, Omaha, Neb., own request; O. O. Hayman, Grand Island, Neb., Clause (d); Frank E. Edwood, Omaha, Neb., Clause (d); J. M. Schmidthauer, Milwaukee, Wis., Clause (d); H. A. Zerbel, Milwaukee, Wis., Clause (d); S. S. Cox, Chicago, Ill., Clause (d); Harvey Headen, San Antonio, Texas, Clause (d); J. A. Woodlief, Ottawa, Kan., Clause (d); Sidney J. Harvey, New-Haven, Conn., Clause (b); Frank Cowthan, San Antonio, Texas, Clause (b); E. A. Moody, San José, Cal., Clause (b); J. F. Griebler, St. Cloud, Minn., Clause (f); Frank M. Tessler, Sutton, Neb., at his own request.

By vote of the board, if any part of a race is ridden on the track, it is subject to all track rules and regulations.

Suspension placed on W. B. Jackson, Minneapolis, Minn., is removed, by vote of board.

George B. Schilke, Brooklyn, N. Y., is suspended from all track racing for thirty days from Sept. 9, for entering a class to which he was not entitled.

Suspension placed on H. Leopold, Bridgeport, Conn., has been removed.

Declared Professionals.—L. P. Swett, Norway, Me., and A. J. Dyer, Lewiston, Me., under clause (a); Charles Hawes, Lewiston, under clause (b); Harry Laib, Baltimore, Md., under clause (a); Horace Frick, Norristown, Penn., under clause (a); S. Pollock, New-York, under clause (a); A. Kerwin, Congers, N. Y.; E. B. Leonard, New-York, under clause (a); F. Bodley, C. C. Carr, E. Ballow, New-York, under clause (a); W. F. Saunders, Boston, Mass.; L. J. Wyckoff, Newark, N. J., under clause (a); Frederick Foster and Mason Hess, Guthrie Centre, Iowa, under clause (a); Edward N. Robinson, Casey, Iowa, under clause (a); Hugh A. Caperton, Louisville, Ky., under clause (c); R. N. Riblet, Aberdeen, S. D., at his own request; W. B. Scherer, Manchester, N. H., under clause (b).

Sanctions granted for race meets from Sept. 14 are as follows: Sept. 28, the Sahodalics, W., Morristown, N. J.; Oct. 5, Stacy T. Dean, Greenville, Penn.; Sept. 26, Avon C. C., Easton, Md.; Sept. 28, Riverton A. A., Riverton, N. J.; Sept. 28, Ira E. Harrison, Lebanon, Ind., (postponed from Sept. 12;) Nov. 28, Petaluma W., Petaluma, Cal.; Sept. 21, Walter E. Jones, Manchester, N. H.; Sept. 26, Weymouth Agricultural Society, Weymouth, Mass.; Oct. 1-2, J. H. Humphrey, Athol, Mass.; Sept. 26, Berlin Agricultural Society, East Berlin, Conn.; Sept. 25, George A. Place, Concord, N. H.; Sept. 21, Associated C. C. of Boston, Waltham, Mass.; Sept. 28, Young Men's Debating Club, Sanford, Me.; Sept. 27, Westborough Agricultural Society, Westborough, Mass.; Oct. 3-4-5, Daviess County Fair, Owensborough, Ky.; Oct. 8, Home W. C., Lancaster, Ohio; Sept. 26, Crescent C. C., New-London, Ohio; Sept. 28, Hartwell Lodge, No. 558, K. of P., Carthage, Ohio; Sept. 26-27, Harrodsburg C. C., Harrodsburg, Ky.; Sept. 24-25, Grove City Fair Association, Grove City, Ohio; Oct. 12, Wheelmen of Twin Cities, Uhrichsville, Ohio; Oct. 1-2, the Brookfield Agricultural Society, Brookfield, N. Y.; Nov. 15, Xavier A. A., and Company B, Twelfth Regiment, New-York; Sept. 20, Cochranton Fair, Cochranton, Penn.; Sept. 28, Hammonton A. A., Hammonton, N. J.; Sept. 28, Union Lake A. A., Millville, N. J.; Sept. 28, Erkhorn Park and Cycle Association, Elkhorn, Neb.; Sept. 25-26, O. St. C. Cheney, Jamestown, N. D.; Sept. 25-26-27, Cass County Fair Association, Plattsmouth, Neb.; Sept. 23-24, Cedar Rapids C. C., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Sept. 25-26, Marshalltown A. C., Marshalltown, Iowa; Sept. 30-Oct. 1, Mile Track Association, Ottumwa, Iowa; Oct. 2, Creston B. R. C., Creston, Iowa; Oct. 2-4, Red Oak A. A., Red Oak, Iowa; Sept. 25, Nonotuck C. C., Amherst, Mass.; Sept. 21, Middlesex County W. C., East Haddam, Conn.; Sept. 21, Lynn C. C., Lynn, Mass.; Sept. 21, Thread City C., Willimantic, Conn.; Sept. 20, W. W. McIntire, Portsmouth, N. H.

"Tom" Winder Is in Town.

"Tom" W. Winder, the young editor-cyclist from Warsaw, Ind., who is making a circuit of the United States, arrived in town yesterday. Mr. Winder began his trip on March 14, at New-Orleans, and has followed the coast and boundary lines the whole distance. The conditions of his ride are that he shall wheel around the States—something like 21,600 miles—in 300 days. Since leaving New-Orleans he has only lost one day and has made 12,500 miles. Mr. Winder thinks that he will complete his ride in less time than the allotted 300 days, and says that in some sections the roads are worse than those found in a wilderness. He tells many interesting bits of experience, and seems to be enjoying his trip very much. He leaves this morning to continue his journey, going along the New-Jersey coast.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The principal officials for The Citizen road race next Thursday over the Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, will be as follows: Referee—James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union; Judges—A. Schwalbach, Long Island Wheelmen; H. Strugnell, Kings County Wheelmen; F. D. Creamer, Parkway Driving Club. Timers—Elliott Burris, New-York Athletic Club; W. P. Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen; F. P. Prial, The Wheel; Thomas Hegeman, Williamsburg Athletic Club; M. L. Bridgman, Kings County Wheelmen. Clerks of Course—William O. Tate, Jr., Brooklyn Bicycle Club; J. Frank Borland, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; D. C. Sexton, Kings County Wheelmen. Scorers—Carl Von Lenerke, Atlanta Wheelmen; R. L. Smith, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Clemens Weiss, Liberty Wheelmen; "Senator" Morgan, American Wheelman; George O. Tidden, Daily Mercury; Dr. F. W. Bradner, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; William A. Twary, Kings County Wheelmen.

—Speaking recently of the satisfactory growth of the league, President Archibald Willison, says: "The necessary policy of the past and present administration of the league has been to enforce economy and cancel obligations. This object has now been fully accomplished. The league has a balance in its credit which will more than meet expenses for the remainder of the year, and is ready for aggressive action. It is my aim and desire to have concentrated efforts made in several States this Winter tending toward road improvement, and if possible have proper measures passed. It is also my intention of the administration to have the constitution and by-laws thoroughly revised at the coming assembly."

—In a personal letter to Dixie Hines of The American Wheelman Otto Ziegler, the fast Californian, gives the intelligence of a new fall which he sustained recently on the Fountain Ferry track. This young man seems to be unfortunate in his falls, as it will be remembered that his chances at the National meet were killed when he met with a severe fall the first day. Hardly had he recovered from this when his chances at Springfield were also killed by his accident, which resulted in a broken arm. He then went to Louisville and expected to begin record breaking on Oct. 1, when this last accident placed him on the retired list for at least another month.

—The club run scheduled for Sunday by the Century Wheelmen of New-York has Ridgewood, N. J., as its destination. Unattached wheelmen desiring to accompany them on this run are requested to assemble at the club rooms, 938 Eighth Avenue, at 8 o'clock A. M.

—The Hudson County Wheelmen will eat their annual fish dinner at the Shore House, Bergen Point, to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. The wheelmen will leave the clubhouse, 111 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City, at 7 o'clock. A trolley car will carry them to the point.

—Yonkers will be visited on Sunday by the Kings County Wheelmen on their weekly club run. The start will be made at 8:30 A. M., and it is expected that Capt. Needham will pilot the party.

—The Liberty Wheelmen will have a meeting in the Gates Avenue Clubhouse this evening. Several matters of considerable importance will come up for action.

THE HALF-RATERS READY.

Spruce IV. and Ethelwynn in Fine Shape for Saturday's Race.

Spruce IV., the English challenger for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's new international challenge cup for small yachts, and Ethelwynn, the defender, were sailing in company in the Sound off Oyster Bay yesterday afternoon, but as there was very little wind no comparisons of value could be made.

Ethelwynn arrived at Oyster Bay during the forenoon from Greenwich, Conn., in tow of her tender. The news that the rival boats were on view quickly spread along the shore, and when the two went out for a spin on the Sound they were followed by a large number of launches filled with ladies and gentlemen anxious to see an impromptu race. Had there been enough wind the rival skippers might have forgotten their caution and engaged in a private tilt to satisfy their curiosity. The passengers on the launches were warm in their praises of the appearance of both boats.

Before going out to the Sound in tow of her tender Twilight, Spruce IV. was photographed several times on all points of sailing. With her new spinnaker out she made a beautiful picture as she came down upon the photographer and on. Owing to the absence of wind the photograph of her while beating to windward lacked life, nor was the picture of her in reaching trim much better.

Snap shots were also taken of Ethelwynn, but she also would have made a more spirited showing with more wind. She will remain at Oyster Bay with her tender until after the races.

It was announced at the Seawanhaka Clubhouse at Oyster Bay yesterday that the two boats would not be measured until Saturday morning before the first race.

Mr. J. Arthur Brand of Spruce IV. said yesterday that he had heard nothing of a reported challenge from the Royal Canadian Yacht Club to race his half-rater against the Toronto Club's eighteen-foot class. He did not think it likely that he could accept the challenge, owing to prior engagements. It was said at the clubhouse that it was hardly a fair proposition to ask a fifteen-foot boat to race against an eighteen-foot class, as it would be practically pitting a half-rater against a one-rater.

ANOTHER RACE FOR ACUSHLA.

Dragoon Beaten in the Sixth Race of the Larchmont Series.

The sixth special race for thirty-four-raters was sailed yesterday off Larchmont. There was to have been a race for twenty-one-footers also, but the Vaquero was the only one on hand, and she raced against the Dragoon and Acushla. In addition to this race, the Acushla and Vaquero sailed a match race for a fifty-dollar cup, the Acushla giving the Vaquero 20 minutes' time allowance.

The race for thirty-four-raters was won by the Acushla. She beat the Dragoon 7 minutes 6 seconds. The match race was won by the Vaquero. At one time the Acushla was a mile and a half ahead of the twenty-one-footer, but the wind was light and fluky, and the Acushla found a soft spot while the Vaquero carried a nice little breeze along with her.

The course was a triangle 11 miles in length. The wind was east by south at the start, but hauled more to the southward during the race. The Dragoon is owned by F. M. Freeman, the Acushla by C. Wilmer and

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Lenox Institute.

Girls' School, 334 Lenox Av. **Boys' School, 336 Lenox Av.**

Thorough Preparation for Business, Professional, and Scientific Schools, and all leading Colleges. Also Kindergarten, Primary, and Grammar Classes. Scholars from 4 to 20 years of age. Gentlemen Teachers only. Perfect organization. English the language of the school. German and French thoroughly taught and spoken. Two Gymnasiums, Laboratory, Painting, Drawing. A lady teaches Needlework. No Extras. A few boarding scholars received in Principal's family. One of our pupils entered Columbia College, third in rank, without conditions. Graduates from Public Schools can complete their education here. We occupy our own buildings, which have sanitary appointments. Broadway, Columbus, and Lexington Av. cars pass the doors. 8th year begins Sept. 17. Applications received daily. For circular address ANDREW ZERBAN, Prin. RESIDENCE, 334 Lenox Av., near 127th St.

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Day School and kindergarten, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. corner 63d St. English branches taught by experienced American teachers. German and French specialties. Instruction in drawing, painting, and music. Preparation for college. 32d year begins Sept. 24.

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DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.

Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

Mrs. Helburn's Classes

for children from 6 to 12. Primary and intermediate grades. Fourth year begins October 7th. Circulars on application. Personal interviews after September 21st, 35 West 90th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.
Reopens Oct. 2.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.

Classes in Higher English for Young Women. 117 West 58th Street.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

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Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1. Address SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

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A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.

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Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,

348 MADISON AVENUE,

reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Miss Spring's English and French

SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

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176 West 75th St., N. Y.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,

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New-York University Six Schools.

At University Heights.

University College	Tuition, $100
School of Engineering	" 100
Laboratory of Chemistry	" 100

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The Medical College, at East 26th St., near East River, opens Sept. 25.

For catalogues address Registrar, Washington Square.

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34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Year.
BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.

Thorough preparation for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and Business. Primary Classes. Large Gymnasium.

Building constructed especially for school purposes. Large corps of experienced instructors. The Principals will confer with parents at the School on and after Sept. 17th, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Catalogues on application.

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The Cutler School

WILL REOPEN ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.

Mr. Cutler or The Registrar will be at the School House, No. 20 East 50th Street, between 9 and 12 o'clock after September 16.

Manhattan College.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of Manhattan, under the Direction of the Christian Brothers, HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED from Irvington to the College proper, 131ST ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD.

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117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.

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Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.

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MISS KETCHUM'S Class for Young Boys, 331 Madison Avenue, Reopens Oct. 10, 1895. Miss Ketchum will be at the classrooms after Sept. 15 between 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Primary Department.

Will reopen Sept. 30. 315 Madison Av.

Preparatory Class for Boys.

22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2 16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

Woodbridge School,

417 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

Berkeley School,

18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.

Autumn half begins Monday, Sept. 30th.

The Head Master will be at the school building from 9 to 5 daily to meet parents, after September 18th. Attention is invited,

1st. To the establishment of a limited OUT OF COURSE CLASS—ALL PRIVATE TUITION,

for the preparation of older boys for college who desire to shorten their course.

2d. To the special facilities now afforded in the Preparatory Department, under the ablest instruction, for boys from 7 to 11 years of age, including manual training and military drill.

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A select school for a limited number of boys. Reopens Tuesday, October 1.

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Boarding and Day School for boys.

The 37th school year begins Monday, Sept. 16.

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School for Boys. 336 Lenox Av. For full particulars see "City—Young Ladies and Children."

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City—Both Sexes.

1863. Moeller Institute. 1895.

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W. H. CROSBY, Manager.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR GUN FORGINGS.—Navy Department, Washington, September 9, 1895.—The attention of all steel manufacturers of the United States is hereby invited to the requirements of the Navy Department for gun forgings for the batteries of vessels for the Navy. This advertisement invites all domestic manufacturers of steel to specify, in competition with each other, upon what terms they will engage to produce the gun forgings herein mentioned, and no bids will be considered except such as engage to produce within the United States, of domestic material, the gun steel mentioned in this advertisement, nor will any bid be accepted unless accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the Department that the bidder is in possession of a plant adequate for its fulfillment. Bids are hereby invited for furnishing the Department the following material: Twenty-seven sets of rough-bored and turned forgings for 4-inch breech-loading rifles; thirteen sets of rough-bored and turned forgings for 5-inch breech-loading rifles. For forms of proposal, information concerning shapes and weights of the gun forgings, the specifications governing the manufacture and the test for acceptance of the same, and for all other particulars, apply to the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Proposals must be in duplicate, sealed, and addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., the envelopes indorsed "Proposals for gun forgings." They will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock M. on the 3d day of October, 1895, at which hour the opening of the bids will take place. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, for an amount equal to five per cent. of the bid. The check received from the successful bidder will be returned to him on entering into a formal contract for the due performance of the work and giving bond for the same, with security to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, in a penal sum equal to fifteen per cent. of the amount of his bid; but in case he shall fail to enter into such contract and to give such bond within thirty days after notice of the acceptance of his proposal, the check accompanying such proposal shall become the property of the United States. All checks accompanying proposals which are not accepted will be returned immediately after the award shall have been made. The right is reserved to waive defects in the form of, and to reject any or all bids. Ten per cent. will be retained from payments under the contract until completion thereof and compliance with the specifications. Preference for early deliveries and completion of the contract (date of which must be stated in the proposal) will be given, a penalty to be imposed for failure to complete deliveries within the time specified in the contract. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES.—Office of Chief Commissary of Subsistence, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New-York, August 14, 1895.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, each triplicate having attached thereto, as part thereof, copy of this advertisement with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, will be received at their offices, by Acting Commissaries of Subsistence of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1895, at which places and time they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required for use thereof during seven months, commencing December 1, 1895, viz: Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Davids Island, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and Fort Warren, Mass.; and in addition to potatoes and onions at Jackson Barracks, cabbage, turnips, and beets; and at Fort McHenry and Plattsburgh Barracks, cabbage. For blank proposals and copies of advertisement, with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, apply to acting commissaries of subsistence of posts, respectively, for supplying of which with an article or articles it is desired to bid. Each proposal should be enclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened Sept. 25, 1895," and addressed to Acting Commissary of Subsistence of post to which it relates. J. W. BARRIGER, Col. and A. C. G. S., Chief C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES.—Office of Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, No. 39 Whitehall St., New-York, August 19, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, each triplicate having attached thereto, as part thereof, copy of this advertisement with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, will be received at their offices, by acting commissaries of subsistence of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, September 25, 1895, at which places and time they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required for use thereof during seven months, commencing December 1, 1895, viz: Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y.; Willet's Point, N. Y.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown, Arsenal, Mass.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga., and Columbia Arsenal, Tenn. For blank proposals and copies of advertisement, with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, apply to acting commissaries of subsistence of posts, respectively, for supplying of which with an article or articles it is desired to bid. Each proposal shall be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened Sept. 25, 1895," and addressed to acting commissary of subsistence of post to which it relates. J. W. BARRIGER, Col. & A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, September 14, 1895.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened October 1, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, OCTOBER 1, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, a quantity of corned beef, roast beef, ham, mutton, roofing tin, window frames, and steel roof trusses. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

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AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
WAGNER FESTIVAL

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

SUNDAYS, Sept. 22, Sept. 29.

GEORGINE VON JANUSCHOWSKY,
BARRON BERTHALD, TENOR
WM. MERTENS, BARITONE.
EMIL FISCHER, BASSO.
AND A PICKED
100 Orchestra 100
MEN. MEN.
AD. NEUENDORFF - - Conductor
J. S. LEERBURGER...MANAGER
TICKETS NOW ON SALE at Madison Square Garden Box Office.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

POPULAR PRICES. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00

PALMER'S.

To-night at 8:15. Matinée Saturday.
3D WEEK OF CONTINUED SUCCESS.
COMIC OPERA COMPANY
Della Fox
COMIC OPERA COMPANY
Goodwin & Furst's opera, Fleur-De-Lis. Carriages at 11 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

EVERY EVENING AT 8.

THE EMPHATIC SUCCESS.

NATE SALSBURY'S BLACK AMERICA!
300—DARKIES—300
Matinées Wed. and Sat.

GARDEN THEATRE.

Mr. A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evenings at 8:15.

23d Week Du Maurier's Trilby
Dramatized by Paul M. Potter.

5TH AVE. THEATRE.

Ev'g 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
H. C. MINER.....Proprietor and Manager
Mr. NAT. C. GOODWIN in A GILDED FOOL.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE.

B'way & 35th St.
Whitney Opera Co. in THE GREAT SUCCESS ROB ROY.
Ev'g 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2.
3d Week of the Big Success, PRINCESS BONNIE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK.
Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday, 2.
THE CITY OF PLEASURE.
NEXT MONDAY, SEPT. 23—MR. JOHN DREW.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

14th St. & Irving Pl.
The Sporting Duchess.
MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2. EVE. AT 8.

STANDARD THEATRE.

J. M. HILL.....M'g'r.
Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
THE CAPITOL. A Drama in 4 acts, by Augustus Thomas

W. R. GRACE AS A DELEGATE

Ex-Mayor May Go to Syracuse from the First District.

THE STATE DEMOCRACY CONVENTIONS

Men Who Will Contest Seats with Tammany—Thirty-first District for Local Option Plank in Platform.

That ex-Mayor William R. Grace may re-enter politics this Fall was made apparent last night when he was elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the First Assembly District. No explanation was offered as to why he was not chosen in his own district. He is now out of the city.

The State Democracy's delegates will go to Syracuse to contest the seats of the Tammany delegates. They will demand half the seats, and may get one-third of them. The delegates were elected in the various Assembly districts last night as follows:

First District—William R. Grace, John Murphy, E. T. Maguire. Alternates—T. F. Murray, J. A. Curley, M. J. Doyle.

Second District—John P. Murray, James W. Moran, Peter J. Olney. Alternates—T. J. Coffey, John O'Donnell, Thomas Connery.

Third District—Oscar Straus, Joseph A. Quinn, Joseph A. Flynn. Alternates—Peter Baccigalupo, Oscar N. Hubner, James A. Hooper.

Fourth District—Daniel E. Dowling, George H. Epstein, Dr. James F. Mahoney. Alternates—James Coughlan, Simon Joffe, Michael J. McGuirk.

Fifth District—Charles S. Fairchild, Theodore Sutro, Richard G. Malloy. Alternates—Bernhard Mullhauff, James A. Finnegan, George Doggett.

Sixth District—Dennis McEvoy, Hugh R. Garten, John Hayes. Alternates—Frank P. Burke, William Snell, Michael Scannell.

Seventh District—Charles J. Canda, Richard W. Hughes, Peter A. Walsh. Alternates—George N. Graham, James Hourigan, Thomas F. Woods.

Eighth District—Max Wustrow, Frank Wolf, Wilbur F. Flint. Alternates—Killian Kuschenbrod, Robert Loser, Jacob Levy.

Ninth District.—Thomas F. Keating, John Jerolomon, Abraham I. Elkus Alternates—Richard H. Smith, Joseph E. Barnes, Evan J. Hughes.

Tenth District.—John Fennel, Max G. Wildnauer, Felix Schwarzschild. Alternates—User Marcus, Walter C. Fischer, James Donohue.

Eleventh District.—Thomas Costigan, William L. Turner, Frederick Helbig. Alternates—William J. Sutton, Felix Campbell, Charles E. Casey.

Twelfth District.—Hugh Donohue, Max Selligan, R. W. G. Welling. Alternates—Dr. S. Goldenkranz, Frank E. Toole, Frank J. Butler.

Thirteenth District—Frank McDermott, John Hagan, Edward J. Kearney. Alternates—William J. Browne, Charles W. Campbell, August Faig.

Fourteenth District—Jacob Kunzeman, Henry Allen, Ellis E. Waring. Alternates—William M. Blake, George Silverberg, Henry Molthau.

Fifteenth District—John F. O'Brien, Thomas F. Campbell, Frank Lee. Alternates—Joseph Mensing, Jacob Silverstein, Robert O'Sullivan.

Sixteenth District—William F. Grote, Philip Reville, Samued D. Levy. Alternates—Henry Hahn, Dr. H. A. Zipser, Henry Shernberg.

Seventeenth District—Joseph E. McMahon, L. P. Mingey, George A. Jacocks. Alternates—Robert Meade, R. E. Carey, Walter Gantz.

Eighteenth District—George Walton Green, Albert Stickney, Thomas J. Nealis. Alternates—John J. McDermott, Henry Honohen, Charles Curry.

Nineteenth District—W. E. McFadden, John Frankenheimer, Julius Frank. Alternates—Calvin Thompkins, F. W. Aymar, William Arrowsmith.

Twentieth District—Maurice J. Power, Henry De Forest Baldwin, Edward Grosse. Alternates—Joseph Murray. Eugene T. Banks, John A. Davenport.

Twenty-first District—Daniel O'Connell, John J. Adams, Michael Fennelly. Alternates—Louis F. Post, Winthrop Parker.

Twenty-second District—Charles O'Brien, John Hayes, Coroner E. W. Hoeber. Alternates—Hugh S. Quinn, J. B. McGrath, Hugh A. Curtin.

Twenty-third District—Dr. J. H. Senner, Patrick Merrigan, M. J. Leonard. Alternates—Frank McAvoy, E. J. Kylie, William R. Lowe.

Twenty-fourth District—William R. Keese, Oscar O. Friedlaender, Robert Walsh. Alternates—Daniel G. Harris, Louis Blum, Benjamin F. Brady.

Twenty-fifth District — Albert Bishop Mason, Fred R. Sturgis, James E. Chandler. Alternates—David Keane, Julian B. Shope, Joseph A. Malady.

Twenty-sixth District—Joseph E. Nejedly, Preble Tucker, Frank Opitz. Alternates—L. Kalemeier, Dr. J. J. Rosenbaum, Moritz Weiss.

Twenty-seventh District—E. S. Kaufman, James Fay, and Francis M. Scott. Alternates—John De Witt Warner, John G. Agar, and Clarence C. Ferris.

Twenty-eighth District—James P. Archibald, George Strassner, and John A. O'Connor. Alternates—C. B. Murray, Samuel Piretag, and Dr. Julius A. Roth.

Twenty-ninth District—Everett P. Wheeler, John P. Kelly, and Wheeler H. Peckham. Alternates—Walter S. Logan, Mark M. Schlesinger, and Samuel A. Eppler.

Thirtieth District—James Byrne, Daniel Cruse, and J. A. Henneberry. Alternates—Otto S. Fertig and Morris Poons.

Thirty-first District—Simon Sterne, John Monks, and F. Vinton Smith. Alternates—Dr. J. E. Ferdinand, Augustine Costello, and P. Bruck.

Thirty-second District—Henry H. B. Stapler, Nestar, A. Alexander, William B. Davis. Alternates—John F. Bowillon, R. Lyon, William J. Fawcett.

Thirty-third District—Dr. John H. McGovern, P. H. Maguire, Samuel H. Ordway. Alternates—William G. Glover, Charles Keller, John A. Butler.

Thirty-fourth District—Edward McCue, H. L. Bridges, William Gruppe. Alternates—Frank L. Johnson, Thomas Dempsey, Gunther K. Ackerman.

Thirty-fifth District—John J. Brady, William S. McCrea, Fielding L. Marshall. Alternates—Dr. Joseph Kratky, Michael Dunn, John H. Voss.

The Thirty-first District Convention, in addition to electing delegates, adopted resolutions commending the action of the Police Commissioners in enforcing the Sunday laws, and instructing the delegates to the State Convention to favor the adoption of a plank in the platform for local option.

THE KINGS COUNTY REGULARS.

Only One Contest at the Election of State Convention Delegates.

The Assembly District Conventions of the regular Democratic organization of Kings County were held in Brooklyn last night. Under the agreement entered into by the harmony conference, the regulars will be entitled to a two-thirds vote at the State Convention.

Everything was harmonious last night except in the Eighth District, in which the McGarry-Hennessy war is being fiercely waged. The few anti-McGarry delegates who participated alleged that there had been fraud at the primaries in the Tenth Ward Monday night. They entered a protest, but it had no effect.

The delegates elected last night are:

First District—Dr. David P. Lucas, J. J. Cronin, Anthony Duffy.

Second District—John J. Walsh, Martin F. Conly, George Russell.

Third District—John L. Devenney, Eugene R. Judge, Thomas Eagan.

Fourth District—Henry A. Bullwinkle, John J. Kearney, John Pyburn.

Fifth District—James D Bell, Edward W. Van Vranken, William Pickemann.

Sixth District—Franklin Beames, William Battermann, William W. Morrison.

Seventh District—Luke D. Stapleton, James P. Graham, Henry Osborne.

Eighth District—John Bray, T. Foran, John H. O'Rourke.

Ninth District—Michael J. Coffey, John Wolf, John E. Davis.

Tenth District—Henry F. Haggerty, Joseph W. Kay, Peter F. Nowlen.

Eleventh District—Bernard T. York, John B. Anderson, Thomas E. Pearsall.

Twelfth District—John Delmar, Charles H. Ebbetts, Edward J. Prendergast.

Thirteenth District—John H. Bonnington, William Brennan, Thomas F. Farrell.

Fourteenth District—Thomas F. Magner, James H. Holmes, John McWilliams.

Fifteenth District—George H. Lindsay, John J. Mack, Dr. Max Levy.

Sixteenth District—Dr. A. J. Boerger, Henry Gerbur, George W. Glendenning.

Seventeenth District—George Uppington, Samuel S. Whitehouse, Theodore Burgmeyer.

Eighteenth District—Frank D. Creamer, James Burrill, Henry M. Brockbank.

Nineteenth District—Peter Dielman, Adam Eppig, Adolph Goetting.

Twentieth District—Joseph Lawson, A. B. Martin, C. H. Ermintrout.

Twenty-first District—E. D. Benedict, Edward D. Newman, Emil F. Wildner.

The following delegates were elected to the Judiciary Convention, which is to meet in the Kings County Court House at noon Oct. 2:

First District—Arthur C. Salmon.
Second District—Thomas Farrell.
Third District—William F. Norman.
Fourth District—Michael J. McGoldrick.
Fifth District—John Gunther.
Sixth District—James McLaughlin.
Seventh District—Dr. J. J. O'Connell.
Eighth District—John J. McGarry.
Ninth District—Daniel Ryan.
Tenth District—Edward J. Dooley.
Eleventh District—James W. Redmond.
Twelfth District—John H. Delaney.
Thirteenth District—David Teese.
Fourteenth District—Arthur S. Somers.
Fifteenth District—Andrew J. Beck.
Sixteenth District—Adolphus J. Boyd.
Seventeenth District—Bird S. Coler.
Eighteenth District—Eugene A. Carren.
Nineteenth District—L. D. Scanlan.
Twentieth District—Robert T. Brown.
Twenty-first District—John J. McGuire.

In connection with the Tenth Ward fight, Chairman James D. Bell of the Democratic General Committee received a letter yesterday from a committee of the Tenth Ward Democratic Club asking for a hearing of its charge that the primaries in that ward Monday night were illegally conducted. Mr. Bell has not as yet made public what action he will take concerning the protest.

MORE TAMMANY DELEGATES.

Conventions Held Last Night in a Number of Districts.

Several more Assembly districts elected Tammany delegates to the State Convention last night, as follows:

Second District—Nicholas T. Brown, Francis J. O'Connor, Samuel Wolf. Alternates—Henry Maguire, Thomas J. Barry, Daniel J. Riordan.

Fourth District—Edward T. Fitzpatrick, John F. Ahearn, A. A. Noonan. Alternates—James A. Donnelly, Abram M. Freunberg, John Bogart.

Sixth District—Henry C. Miner, Edward B. Amend, Thomas Smith, Jr. Alternates—Aaron Herzberg, Michael Weldon, Frederick Fleck.

Seventh District—Ex-Justice John P. Voorhies, Patrick H. Keahon, John F. McDermott. Alternates—Charles A. Jackson, Dr. Quinlan, P. A. Gaynor.

Twenty-second District—Elbridge T. Gerry, Thomas Conville, John Adler Hassett. Alternates—John J. Hassett, Henry W. Unger, William Osterholz.

Twenty-fourth District—Charles A. Stadler, Maurice F. Holahan, Victor J. Dowling. Alternates—Peter Doelger, Jr., John B. Fitzgerald, M. Harrison, Jr.

Thirty-second District—C. C. Baldwin, John J. Ryan, John Norton. Alternates—William G. Ringler, B. Donovan, Max Hart.

Thirty-fourth District—Jacob Seabold, James F. Bishop, Adolph C. Hottenroth. Alternates—August Moebus, Dennis Harrigan, ex-Alderman James Owens.

Senator Hill in Town.

Senator David B. Hill arrived at the Hotel Normandie last night. While he is here he will consult with ex-Gov. Flower, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, and several local Democratic politicians in reference to next week's Democratic convention. He will go to Syracuse probably Monday. It is said that while he is in town he will see what can be done toward securing harmony from this end of the State at the convention. He will probably give some of his time to that business to-day.

Suffolk County.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.—First District—Edward Forest Preston, Democrat.

The Cow-Puncher's Get-up.

From Harper's Magazine.

The cow-puncher's legs must be fended from the thorny miles of the Rio Grande, the thousand mongrel shrubs that lace their bristles together stiff over the country—the mesquite, the shin oak, the cat's claw, the Spanish dagger; wide spreading, from six inches to ten feet high, every vegetable vicious with an embroidery of teeth and nails; a continent of peevish thicket called chaparral, as we indiscriminately call a dog with too many sorts of granfathers a cur. Into this sawmill dives the wild steer through paths and passages known to himself, and after him the pursuing man must also dive at a rate that would tear his flesh to ribbons if the blades and points could get hold of him. But he cases his leg against the hostile chaparral from thigh to ankle in chaps—leathern breeches, next door to armor; his daily bread is scarcely more needful to him. Soon his barbaric pleasure in finery sews tough leather fringe along their sides, and the leather flap of the pocket becomes stamped with a heavy rose.

Sagging in a slant upon his hips leans his leather belt of cartridges buckled with jaunty arrogance, and though he uses his pistol with murderous skill, it is pretty, with ivory or mother-of-pearl for a handle. His arm must be loose to swing his looped rope free and drop its noose over the neck of the animal that bounds in front of his rushing pony. Therefore he rides in a loose flannel shirt that will not cramp him as he whirls the coils; but the handkerchief knotted at his throat, though it is there to prevent sunburn, will in time of prosperity be chosen for its color and soft texture, a scarf to draw the eye of woman.

His heavy splendid saddle is, in its shape and luxury of straps and leather thongs, the completest instrument for night and day travel, and the freighting along with you of board and lodging, that any nomad has so far devised. With its trappings and stamped leather, its horn and high cantle, we are well acquainted. It must stand the strain of 800 sudden pounds of live beef tearing at it for freedom; it must be the anchor that shall not drag during the furious rages of such a typhoon.

Why Foxes Must Be Hunted.

From Scribner's Magazine.

The city man's desire to hunt is based neither on affection nor on mimicry. Americans do not hunt foxes or ride across country because it is done in England. The strain of English blood may show itself, perhaps, in American horsemanship, but Americans ride across country because that is a far livelier and more interesting form of riding than riding on the road, even when it is a park road or a paved street. And when Americans hunt foxes, they do it for the same reason that the English do, because following the trail of a fleet and wily animal is better sport than following a cross-country trail artificially laid, and because the fox is the only wild creature fit for the chase that will live and flourish in proximity to man.

That the city man, be he Briton or American, should wish to hunt is a reasonable desire. The circumstances of his daily life are such as draw on his vitality and abate his vigor. When once he has put himself in the way of making an adequate living his physical life is apt to be easy. He gets no taste of cold or hunger or hard physical labor. He is too apt to be overfed and overheated, to drink more than is good for him, to work too hard with his head, and too little with his body, to be luxuriously lodged, and generally to be made too insidiously comfortable. He has to fear the debilitating influences of such a life both on his physique and on his character. His simplest remedy is some sort of out-of-door exercise which involves some self-denial, some exertion, and a reasonable amount of grit.

A Tame Humming Bird.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A tame humming bird which has been domiciled at Mr. and Mrs. Whitten's, near the camp ground station at Old Orchard, all Summer, is still an object of wonder and interest to many people who call to watch the movements of this diminutive pet. The bird has become perfectly domesticated, and has been allowed to fly in and out of the house at pleasure, by a window that has been left open for it. It is one of the family, and enjoys its privileges as such. By night it perches on a piece of clothes line strung in the kitchen, and on rainy days flutters about among the plants and flowers in the house. Recently it disappeared and was gone fifteen days, but one morning its hostess heard the familiar tap of the tiny bill on the window pane, and admitted "birdy," and it has since remained with her. The little fellow shows as much jealousy as a spoiled child, and flies to the window with evident demonstrations of displeasure when another humming bird, perhaps its mate, occasionally appears at the outside of the glass.

Longing for Blueberry Pie.

From The Bakersfield Californian.

"Blueberry pie, such as New-England mothers used to make."—Sacramento Record-Union.

Say, you Record-Union man, you want to quit that! Do you hear? It's thirty years since we ate our last blueberry pie, (a whole one, too,) back in the hills of the old Bay State, and the delicious taste lingers yet. The sight of those headlines brought it all back, but actually we hadn't the heart to read the article through. Please don't do it any more, and awaken appetites that can only be appeased in one place in the world, and that place 3,000 miles away.

Superiority Conceded to the English.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

We can give our English cousins points on yacht building, but they have the best of us in some of the small matters of life, simplicity of terminology, for one thing. Our use of the word "elevator" is a noticeable instance of this. Why not say "lift" as the English do, instead of using four syllables to express what is said just as well and as properly in one?

Late Marine Intelligence.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

BREMERHAVEN, Sept. 19.—SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, sld. from here at noon to-day for New-York and Baltimore.

BROW HEAD, Sept. 19.—SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York for Liverpool, passed here to-day.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 19.—SS Lady Palmer, (Br.,) from Girgenti for New-York, passed here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 19.—SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from here at 1 P. M. to-day.

BROW HEAD, Sept. 20.—SS Lucania, (Br.) Capt. McKay, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed here at 2:25 A. M. to-day.

HITS AT MR. HILL AGAIN

Police Board's Honesty, Mr. Roosevelt Says, Must Grate on the Senator.

RESPECTS TO RIDDER, GROSSE, TAMSEN

No Grudge Against Germans, but on the Contrary Inclined to Side with Them—Good Government Club P Out in Force.

Theodore Roosevelt spoke last night before Good Government Club P, at 27 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, on the excise and other questions of the day. He had an audience that was remarkable in numbers, respectability, and spontaneity of sympathy with the speaker's views.

The club's quarters are vastly more commodious than those of many in the organization, but they were entirely inadequate to provide even standing room for all who went to hear the speaker of the evening, so there was quite a gathering at the front windows, and the corridors and stairways of the club were thronged.

When Mr. Roosevelt arrived he was escorted to the assembly room by the President of the club, Alan D. Kenyon, and was heartily received. Mr. Kenyon said the Entertainment Committee had prepared a rare treat for the night, but, before sitting down to enjoy it, it was proper for him to urge all who heard him to work for good government, and he urged those not members of the club to avail themselves of the opportunity to join it, as it wanted all good citizens of the district to come in and help the cause.

Mr. Roosevelt said that while he would speak on the excise question he would broaden his discussion of it.

"He who enters here leaves party behind," the motto of the club, which was framed and near Mr. Roosevelt, had, he claimed, governed what the Police Board had done. They had not considered politics in any action they had taken, and had thought of no party, much less themselves, in any course of redeeming the department. Yet that had been seized upon as a reason for making the Commissioners the head and front of the offending by their opponents. Senator Hill had devoted nine-tenths of his speech to a diatribe against and a review of the actions of the Police Commissioners of New-York. He had attacked the speaker as a Republican, and his two Democratic colleagues, saying that they were not Democrats, because they had obeyed their oaths of office.

"Another very shrewd politician," Mr. Roosevelt continued, "who was in the Senate before Hill's days, and was at one time its President, and who was of the opposite party, but whose political ethics are fundamentally the same, spoke of purity in public life as 'an iridescent dream,' and said that the Decalogue and the Golden Rule had no place in practical politics.

"We of the Police Board believe in the Decalogue and the Golden Rule. We believe that it pays to be honest. We believe that it is right to be honest."

The speaker referring to what had been accomplished in the Police Department, said that no new principle or theory had been enunciated. What had been done dated back to Sinai. Humdrum virtues had been taken and applied to administration of office.

"It must grate on Hill," he went on, "that we follow common honesty, such elementary rules as 'Thou shalt not steal,' and 'Thou shalt make it decidedly unpleasant for your subordinate who does steal.'"

In considering the promotion of members of the force, Mr. Roosevelt said the question with the board was if the member was worth promoting, not if his promotion was worth two delegates to some political convention or other reward of the kind.

Touching on the question of nationality and demagogic manipulation of race sentiment, Mr. Roosevelt said he had been accused of being of Puritan descent. This was a glaring error, as his people were in New-York when the Puritans were regarded as foreigners.

"I want," he said, "to speak to people purely as American men who are heart and soul with our principles of government.

"One of the great pleas of the campaign in which we are now engaged—only a continuation of last year's—is that decent people shall stand shoulder to shoulder, as decent men, anxious for but one thing—to serve the city and that country to which we all belong as Americans.

"But, to their shame be it said, certain people calling themselves German-Americans have sought to dissociate the Germans, and the head and front of this offending is Mr. Herman Ridder, who, I understand, has joined Tammany Hall.

"I am going to appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, from Mr. Ridder of this Fall to Mr. Ottendorfer of last Fall, who said that the principle more dear to Germans than any other was political honesty.

"He spoke bare truth then, for I disbelieve what Herman Ridder says, namely, that Germans prize more than political honesty the privilege of drinking at times prohibited by law. With all their faults—and they are many—the Puritans are essentially moral and essentially law-abiding, and those qualities are just as essential now as two and a half centuries ago, but we cannot revive even the weekday of the Puritans.

"Mr. Ridder and various other gentlemen who belonged to that branch of the German Reform Union who were for reform as long as you did not enforce a law that they did not like—Messrs. Ridder and Grosse and Tamsen—speak as if I had some grudge against the Germans. I say this with reluctance in these days, but I am inclined to side with the Germans; and if I were called upon to name a newspaper that I preferred to read, it would be the Germania, published out West.'

Paying a tribute to the character of German conviviality which admitted the wife and children to the husband's outing pleasures, he said, there were no citizens of New-York for whom he had a more profound regard than for his German-American friends, whom he could count by the thousand. But when it came to oath of office the law must be enforced if it irritated every nationality.

"No citizen," he continued, "who will not enforce the law is fit to be an executive officer, and I believe that the German-Americans will, partly in scorn partly in ridicule, reject the advice of self-constituted advisers."

Referring anew to Senator Hill Mr. Roosevelt dwelt on the fact that the foes of the Police Board insisted not only on making the law, but on its administration. Squirm as they might their intention was that the law should be dishonestly and corruptibly administered.

Saloon keepers have, Mr. Roosevelt held, always been looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion in every civilized community, and this must be. There were saloon keepers as straightforward and honest as any other citizens, and there were places conducted by them where a man could take his wife without compunction. But the business was peculiarly open to abuses; it was a business directly responsible for much crime, vice, and suffering. In consequence in every civilized community there had to be certain supervision over saloon keepers and they were allowed to vend only under certain restrictions which did not bind such men as grocers, bakers, &c. It was a business on which a watch had to be kept.

"What then," asked the speaker, "is now the part of the saloon keepers? To keep their trade respectable they have a business at which the average citizen looks askance. What have we seen? A battle royal between the police and the saloon keepers, with a knock-out for the saloon keepers. It was a struggle for keeping open under old Tammany regulations. In those halcyon days that Senator Hill so much regrets there were 100 arrests a week."

These arrests, Mr. Roosevelt maintained, were of men who could not pay sufficient blackmail or did not have a political "pull" and whom Tammany was bound to wipe out or whip into line.

The contrast of to-day was sketched by the speaker, who related that Ashbel P. Fitch told him that there wouldn't be 30,000 voters against Tammany Hall at the next election. The reply was that what would please Mr. Roosevelt most after catching a Democratic lawbreaker, would be the catching of a Republican lawbreaker.

"Did," asked Mr. Roosevelt, "the saloon keepers acquiesce when it was announced that the police were going to enforce the excise law, and say they were very much obliged for being saved from blackmailing, and that they would do nothing illegal? No; they tried their best to evade the law and their cause was championed by politicians like Hill, and by certain of the newspapers. The law is not obsolete. It was put on three and a half years ago, under a Governor whom Hill held in the hollow of his hand.

"They have chosen to make this campaign in favor of dishonest enforcement of law, and we challenge them on that issue. The greatest satisfaction in life is to fight a battle for decency; the next thing is to fight for decency, win or lose. I hope the result will be that decent people will win, and that Senator Hill will prove to be wrong, and that we shall again 'down' Tammany Hall. Be the result what it may, we shall have nothing to apologize for or to recant. If this result is against us, it will not make a particle of difference to the Police Board's administration of the law or the handling of the police force. I would rather get out of office than to make any change in policy to keep in."

In conclusion, the Commissioner spoke of the reforms introduced in the Police Department, which, although deprived of a reorganization enactment by political chicanery, had improved and would improve as the men appreciated that they had now a chance to do well if they did right, and because they knew that no "pull" could avail them.

"I want to say one thing more," Mr. Roosevelt added. "The honest saloon keeper, the honest brewer, has nothing to fear from us; but the dishonest liquor dealer, the man who made money by selling illegally, the big brewer who was glad to make his tens of thousands when the saloon keeper illegally made his profit, have a direct pecuniary interest in this contest.

"They prefer a corrupt administration of the law to an honest one. They will organize and spend any amount of money, and you will have to meet a big corruption fund and organized activity of men who wish for the old days. It rests with you to beat the organized forces of evil. The contest is between decency and corruption. On the personal liberty of the individual to commit crime, the issue has been made. Unless you wish to go down as cowards, you must take up the challenge thrown down.

"But it were better to lose than to copy the methods of our antagonists, which we have denounced."

A vote of thanks to Mr. Roosevelt for his address was unanimously and heartily passed.

MANY EVIDENCES OF OPIUM FOUND

But Mrs. Marcou May Not Have Taken Enough to Kill Her.

Coroner Hoeber said yesterday that Dr. W. T. Scheele, who is making an autopsy of the contents of the stomach of Mrs. Bessie Marcou, who died recently at 162 West Thirty-fifth Street, has found abundant evidence that the woman had taken opium.

As Mrs. Marcou was addicted to the use of opium, it cannot yet be determined whether she had taken enough to kill one addicted to the habit. Coroner Hoeber has sent for a detailed report of Mrs. Marcou's case when she was in Bellevue Hospital, under treatment for the opium habit. When he knows what quantity of opium she was in the habit of taking without harm, he will be able to tell, with the aid of Dr. Scheele's full report, which will not be made for several days, whether Mrs. Marcou took enough poison to kill her.

Dr. Scheele think Mrs. Marcou had taken two ounces of opium.

Policeman Rohrs of the West Thirtieth Street Station told Coroner Hoeber yesterday that Daniel H. McGillagh, who is now a prisoner, had some time ago taken from Mrs. Maccou the keys to her flat.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT DEBORAH NURSERY

Jewish Girls and Boys Celebrate and Feast.

The children of the Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, at One Hundred and Forty-third Street and the Southern Boulevard, celebrated the Jewish New Year's Day yesterday.

Their lessons were laid aside Wednesday, and will not be resumed until Monday. There was a service Wednesday night and yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. A. Reser, who is permanently connected with the institution, conducted the New Year's service. A choir of forty girls and boys chanted and Dr. Reser preached to the children, taking as his theme, "New Year's Day and Why We Celebrate It."

An elaborate dinner was served to the children and their guests at noon. Fifty girls from the female department, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Third Avenue, marched to the home at 2 o'clock by way of St. Ann's Avenue, and took part in the exercises.

The children enjoyed many games in the afternoon, and services in the evening. Further services will be held to-day.

Communicants and Voters.

From The Christian Work.

As to this matter of the 20,000,000 of church communicants in the country, the reader may be interested in seeing how they are distributed according to the census report of the churches. Here are the figures:

Catholics	6,257,871
Methodists	4,589,284
Baptists	3,712,468
Presbyterians	1,278,332
Lutherans	1,231,332
Disciples of Christ, or "Christians"	744,773
Episcopalians	540,509
Congregationalists	512,771
Reformed	309,473
United Brethren	225,281
Mormons	166,125
Jews	130,313
Friends	107,208
All others	812,582
Total	20,618,307

Of the Catholics enumerated about not less than one-fourth are under the age of citizenship, one-half the remainder are not naturalized, and of those left one-half are women. This would give in 1890 just 1,178,351 voters out of a total voting population of 15,074,187—allowing one in five to have refrained from voting—the total number of votes cast in 1890 being a little over 12,000,000; so that as a voting element the Roman Catholics form less than one-tenth the voting force of the country.

An ex-Diplomatist Essays English.

From The Washington Post.

It was a Spanish scholar, who, about ten years ago, published the interesting little pamphlet, "English as She Is Wrote." Secretary Morton has received a letter from one of the South American diplomats, well known in Washington, who has apparently been a close student of the handy little volume referred to. Writing from a South American point, he says:

I am here since the 3d. Everybody has been kind with me, nevertheless my diplomatic defeat in the case. My book on your and my country has caused here a true sensation. I hope it shall be translated to English also. Several persons did write to me asking the privilege of the translation. I am feverish for going in business after the example of your country, and I will do my best to increase commercial intercourse between your and my country, hopping you and the Government will always be ready to promote better acquaintance between the Yankees of South America and the beloved Uncle Sam. Please to present my compliments to President Cleveland and my congratulations to our honorable friend Olney. When I know in Paris his appointment I did say to my banker: "That mean sound money."

The Wild West Coming East.

The Jersey suburbs of New-York will be visited next week by Buffalo Bill's Wild West orgaization. It will exhibit in Paterson Monday, in Orange Tuesday, and in Newark Wednesday and Thursday, the first times in this neighborhood in ten years, and practically for the first time in any of these cities. On these occasions, Col. Cody and his confreres, Messrs. Salsbury and Bailey, will exhibit in this neighborhood this organization on as large a scale of magnitude as at the World's Fair in Chicago, and in South Brooklyn last Summer. The experiment of presenting this army of 800 people and 600 horses, necessitating three trains and fifty-four cars, has been one of the notable amusement successes of the age. The big show will go South, direct to the Atlanta Exposition, the last of October.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

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There's just as much difference in furniture as there is in people. Some pieces are expressive in their general appearance—they have character. The style, design, finish, workmanship, material—all contribute to the desired effect.

Our Furniture possesses an indescribable something which stamps it as "high-class." It is the result of furniture art applied by furniture brains to the best furniture materials.

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Bring 'em in just as they are; we'll send 'em back properly clothed from head to foot, for we're boys' outfitters as well as men's; not alone in the necessities but all the little luxuries as well.

Boys' night shirts—hard to get at most places—sweaters, mackintoshes, gum-coats, bath-robes, pajamas, umbrellas, gloves, and a host of other things.

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CAPT. STRAUSS TO BE TRIED SOON

No Charges Against Capts. Haughey and Meakim—President Roosevelt Warns Policemen Not To Loiter.

The Police Commissioners decided yesterday to try Capt. Strauss of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station on Sept. 27 for neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer.

President Roosevelt said yesterday concerning the reports that charges had been made against Capts. Haughey and Meakim:

"I know of no charges pending or under consideration against either Capt. Haughey or Capt. Meakim. I say this because of the reports that have been published about these men, and I think that in justice to Capt. Haughey it should be added that I have observed recently a distinct improvement in his precinct. Two months ago I would not have said this. At that time I was thinking seriously of preferring charges myself against him for lax enforcement by him of the excise law."

Mrs. Herremann's complaint against two of Capt. Eakins's patrolmen for unlawfully searching her house was set down for hearing to-day.

President Roosevelt tried the cases of delinquent policemen at Police Headquarters yesterday. Most of the sixty-six complaints were for minor offenses. When some charges of loitering and conversing with citizens were taken up Mr. Roosevelt said: "We shall deal more severely with officers who loiter and do not patrol properly in the future."

Patrolman Thomas Brennan was charged with being in a liquor store with a glass of beer in front of him. He said he had been called into the place to settle a disturbance, that the beer was not his, and that he did not drink any of it.

"You sent some one to me in your behalf," said President Roosevelt. "Didn't you tell that person that you were in the saloon and had a glass of ginger ale?"

"I don't know whether I did or not," replied Brennan.

"Well," said Mr. Roosevelt, "hereafter you remember that when you send a politician to see me it won't do you any good. Furthermore, you want to make up your mind not to lie, or it will be so much the worse for you."

Patrolman Frederick Wagner was accused of being absent from Sept. 7 to Sept. 10 without leave. He said he was out of his mind, and did not know where he had been. He thought he had gone to Chicago. Capt. Groo said Police Surgeon Phelps had examined Wagner when he was found wandering about the Battery, but had found nothing serious the matter with him. The complaint was dismissed, Capt. Groo saying that Wagner is a first-class policeman.

Commissioner Andrews tried the case of Patrolman Thomas Murphy of the East Fifty-first Street Station, against whom President Roosevelt made charges. The complaint was that Murphy was sitting down and smoking when on patrol duty and refused to obey the orders of the President of the board.

Murphy has been over twenty-two years on the force. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

Mr. Roosevelt said he found him sitting down and smoking a pipe on Madison Avenue at 10:45 o'clock on the night of Sept. 5. He asked Murphy to show him what he had in his hand and he refused.

"I want to beg the President's pardon," pleaded Murphy. "He caught me straight, and I refer to my past record."

President Roosevelt said he would not fine Murphy heavily, because he told the truth.

CREDIT MEN ELECT OFFICERS

Their Association to Establish Central Headquarters.

The New-York Credit Men's Association perfected its organization at the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was called to order by T. R. Borcock, temporary Chairman. The Committee on Constitution and By-laws submitted its report, which was unanimously adopted. The object of the new association, as set forth in the constitution, are for mutual protection against imposition, injustice, and fraud, and to agitate for changes in the collection and bankruptcy laws of the various States and the United States.

About fifty representatives of various commercial houses in which a system of credit is maintained were present.

The following officers were elected: President—M. E. Brannin; Vice President, T. R. Borcock; Executive Committee—Charles Biggs, W. A. Prendergast, O. G. Fessenden, T. A. Adams, R. T. Fowler, Samuel S. Conover, Joseph B. Aaron, William N. Naumburg, and R. P. Messeter; Treasurer—William Naumburg.

The Executive Committee was empowered to appoint a Secretary, who will receive a salary, and will have charge of a central headquarters. The annual dues for members were placed at $15.

Capt. John Codman in Oregon.

From The Portland Oregonian, Sept. 14.

Capt. John Codman of New-York City, who has attained prominence throughout the country by his letters in The New-York Times and other well-known newspapers, is a guest of the Portland. Capt. Codman owns a ranch at Soda Springs, in Southern Idaho, and has spent several Summers there in recent years. Returning from a trip to San Francisco, he will spend several days in this city. A communication in The Oregonian of Aug. 29 from Capt. Codman on the subject of free ships attracted considerable attention. For thirty-five years he sailed over the ocean's waters, and naturally he takes a great interest in the merchant marine. Capt. Codman cannot see why the Government should not permit "free ships." He says that the transportation of grain and other freight by sailing vessels to foreign markets costs about $200,000,000 each year. Why not build ships here and keep this money at home? he asks. During the last session of Congress he was at Washington City, and urgently supported the Pithian Free-Ship bill, which failed to pass; although it had the sanction of the Administration.

Burned the Indictments.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 19.—Some person opened the safe of the County Court at Hamburg, Ashley County, last night, and burned all the records and indictments. Over 100 persons are under indictment for running "blind tigers," and it is thought some of their friends are responsible for last night's fire.

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We have arranged special sales for To-day and To-morrow to take place in our Basement Salesrooms.

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DRESSED AS THEY WERE

Salvationists, in Garb of Old Occupations, Cause Amusement.

A DISGUISED ADJUTANT IS EJECTED

Former Signal Man, Woman Student, Society Girl, Sailor, Bartender, and Baseball Player Tell Stories.

No play at any of the theatres was more thoroughly enjoyed last night than was the "Dressed as We Were" meeting given by the Salvation Army

Friday
September 20-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

RELICS OF MANY SAINTS

Mrs. F. H. Throop of Brooklyn Was Highly Honored by the Pope.

HER PLANS REGARDING HIS GIFTS

Among Them a Piece of the True Cross, the Virgin's Veil, St. Joseph's Cloak, and the Robe of St. Francis of Assisi.

Mrs. F. H. Throop, who was influential in arranging the pilgrimages from this country to Lourdes this year and last, has returned to her home, 412 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, and has brought with her some remarkable evidences of the esteem of the Holy Father at Rome and different clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church. Through them the miracles of Lourdes may be repeated in this country.

The gift of the Holy Father which Mrs. Throop holds in great esteem and veneration, because of the giver as well as from the rareness of the gift, is a reliquary filled with relics of many saints.

In appearance it is a silver frame measuring 5 or 6 inches from top to bottom. In the oval opening are exposed the relics, each very tiny and marked with its Latin name. The back of the oval can be removed, and underneath it is the seal of the Holy See firmly affixed in red wax to show that the contents remain intact as first arranged. A paper accompanies the reliquary, giving the names of the relics and vouching for their genuineness. This is the list given in order:

Veil of the Blessed Virgin.
Cloak of St. Joseph.
Bone of St. Peter and St. Paul.
Bone of St. John and St. Andrew.
Bone of St. Philip Neri.
Bone of St. Augustine.
Bone of St. Dominick.
Bone of St. Francis de Sales.
Bone of St. Alphonsus.
Habit of St. Francis of Assisi.

"It was a couple of days after our audience with the Holy Father," said Mrs. Throop to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday. "The pilgrims were entertaining Bishop Burke of Missouri at dinner when Monsignor Marzolini, the Holy Father's secretary, was announced, and Dr. Smith, who left the room to see him, returned with this gift for me. It was totally unexpected, and, of course, I was very much pleased."

Other valuable relics which were given to Mrs. Throop in Rome were:

A piece of the true cross.
A piece of thorn from the crown of thorns.
A piece of the Saviour's winding sheet.
A bone of St. Francis Assisi.
A bone of St. Clair of Assisi.
A relic of the habit of St. Cecilia.

The first three were in one reliquary. The piece of the cross is in the form of a tiny cross, and the other relics are on either side below it. The two bone relics are in still another reliquary, and the piece of the habit of St. Cecelia on a sheet of paper and stamped with a seal. Proper papers accompanied them all.

"These and other relics were given to me by different clergymen before I left Rome," said Mrs. Throop. "I am going to ask the Bishop here if they cannot be deposited in the Monastery of the Precious Blood, at 212 Putnam Avenue. They are too precious to be kept by an individual. I think they should be placed where they can do more good, and be in a safer place than a private house. If the Bishop gives his consent, the relics will be exposed for veneration on the first Sunday of the month at the monastery. They have the Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament in the morning of that day, and the relics will be exposed in the afternoon.

"Then I would like to have the relics taken to different churches, to be exposed for veneration. Relics are very scarce in America, and as many people should have the benefit of these as possible.

"Mr. Throop brought home a relic of St. Anthony for the Church of St. Anthony at Butler, N. J.—a small piece of bone in a silver reliquary—and next Sunday it will be venerated. We took photographs of the altar that had been prepared for the relic when we went to Rome.

"The church has been built only two years, and is in charge of the Rev. Father Albert, O. S. F. It is not very well known yet, but a number of petitions have been granted there already. The reliquary in which Mr. Throop brought the relic is like a small silver locket, about two inches in diameter.

"We had a very pleasant time at Rome. A Roman committee had been appointed to look out for us, and we saw everything we wished to see. We had our audience with the Holy Father the Sunday after we reached there. That was the second day.

"The Holy Father said mass for us, as is his custom, and then knelt for the mass of thanksgiving. It was a very hot day, but he seemed less fatigued by the service than the pilgrims.

"After the mass we went up to him, one by one, and as we knelt before him he said a few personal words to each of us in French. He said he was very glad to see the good Americans again; that he had been looking forward to their visit and hoped the pilgrimage would become a National custom. Some of us kissed his slipper when we knelt before him, but that was optional.

"It was quite different from speaking to an ordinary public man. As he held your hand between both of his you felt that it was really your father speaking to you with genuine affection. You can never forget his smile if he once smiles upon you.

"When we reached the ante-chamber, after the audience, the enthusiasm of our young people broke out in the true American way, and they gave good American cheers that made the Vatican ring. They gave three hip, hip, hooras for the Holy Father, three for Mgr. Camaregio, and then for the Roman committee. When they had quieted down a little, Mgr. Camaregio presented to each one of the pilgrims a medal with the head of the Holy Father upon it. I shall always wear mine.

"They said the Holy Father was so pleased with our cheers that he would not leave the room as long as he could hear a sound. Mr. Dunn carried a large banner of the Sacred Heart and I an American flag, which the Holy Father blessed. The banner we left at Paray le Monial and the flag at Lourdes.

"We were six days at Lourdes, and saw some wonderful miracles. Mrs. Michael O'Meara of our party was cured of a frightful abscess on her side. She came from Chicago, against the protests of her husband and her physician, who thought she would hardly live to reach Lourdes.

"We did not see the young woman of whose cure Chauncey Depew told. She had gone away when we reached there. People do not stay after they are cured. The young physician he speaks of we saw very often. There were a number of men and women from New-York serving in the baths and in the hospital.

"I served the same as last year in both baths and hospitals. Miss Mary C. Butler of our party also served. We were on duty six hours a day—from 8 to 9 in the morning, from 12 to 2 in the afternoon, and from 3 to 5. The only difference we made in our ordinary dress was to wear white aprons. We wore our crosses of service and the pilgrim badges. This is the cup I used to give the pilgrims water."

It was a beautiful mother-of-pearl shell which Mrs. Throop showed, secured by a silver chain to a hook at the other end, where it was fastened to the waist, and it was ornamented with a figure of Our Lady of Lourdes.

"We served only the three days of the national pilgrimage," Mrs. Throop went on. "Mrs. Butler showed a great deal of energy in joining the pilgrimage. She is over sixty years old, and she traveled three days and three nights by stage in Texas before she could reach a train on her way to New-York. She has done a great deal of work among the Indians at Brownsville, Texas, on the borders of Mexico.

"All of our party met the Abbé de Musy at Lourdes. He was cured there twenty-two years ago, and every year on the 15th of August he revisits the place. I met Henri Lasserre, who wrote "Our Lady of Lourdes," last year, and since I have returned I have received a photograph of himself which he had sent me.

"We visited a great many other shrines and churches during our pilgrimage. We attended the anniversary ceremonies of the coronation of the King, at Antwerp, immediately upon our arrival there. The Te Deum was given in the cathedral with military music, and it was very fine. We visited the cathedral and Church of St. Ursula, at Cologne, where are the bones of the 1,100 virgin martyrs, and made a side pilgrimage to Aix-la-Chapelle, where we saw the robe of the blessed Virgin and other sacred relics, which are exhibited only once in seven years.

"At Milan Cathedral we attended a mass over the body of St. Charles, which was exposed in the official robes and mitre in the silver crypt, where it reposes surrounded by the scenes of the life of the saint, done in silver repoussé work. We visited the tomb of St. Anthony, who performed so many miracles, on the seven hundredth anniversary of his birth. It was there that we obtained the large relic for the church at Butler.

"At Bologna we saw the body of St Catherine, sitting in a chair, just as she died 400 years ago. We all knelt and kissed her hand. It is remarkable, but her arms are just as flexible as if she was living. Yes, there was flesh on her hands, just like yours or mine, only it was black. There were nails on the fingers. You have to see it all to really believe it is so.

"We visited the tomb of St. Dominick and the Holy House of Loretto, in which the Holy Family lived. It was carried by the angels across the seas from Nazareth to where it now stands in Italy. It is beautifully enshrined in gold now, but the inside is the same as when the Holy Family lived into it. There is a golden bowl in it, in which is an earthen vessel, from which our Lord ate. It is an old cracked and broken dish, the pieces patched together—such a thing as we would not have on our tables now.

"We visited Parey le Monial, where the Lord made the promises of the Sacred Heart, and left the banner in the church there where we had mass.

"One thing we did at Rome was to take pictures of a battalion of boys started here in Brooklyn last year by Father Porcile and show them to the Pope. At the top of each picture were the words 'Leo Battalion, Brooklyn, 1895. Non semper pueri ut semper devoti Benedicat Pontife.'

"The Holy Father was delighted, and sent an autograph letter to the boys with his blessing, and also one to the Catholic Woman's Union, which I represented.

"We went up the Rhine, visited Heidelberg, Lucerne, and had a fête in Venice beside our pilgrimages, and finally disbanded at Montmartre, Paris, to go our separate ways."

It was Mr. Throop who, a member of St. Augustine's Ritualistic Protestant Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, was last year converted on the pilgrimage to Lourdes.

TOO HIGH COMMISSIONS CHARGED

Judge Beekman Holds that 5 Per Cent. on Sheriff's Sales Is Illegal—A Penalty of $250 in Each Case.

Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, decided yesterday that Sheriff Tamsen and his predecessors since 1890 had been guilty of charging illegal fees on auction sales, and that in every such case they might be found liable to a fine of $250. As there have been thousands of cases where fees were charged in excess of what Judge Beekman declares to be the legal rate, the decision is important, even aside from the fact that under it all commissions on sales by Sheriff's auctioneers will be cut down one-half.

Sheriff Tamsen, like the Sheriffs whom he succeeded, has been charging 5 per cent. commission on auction sales. Judge Beekman decides he can legally charge only 2½ per cent.

The question came before Judge Beekman on the protest of G. Storms Carpenter, a Brooklyn lawyer, who is the attorney of Norman Hubbard, a pump manufacturer. The Sheriff's office made a seizure in this city in a suit brought by Mr. Hubbard. The property seized, some heavy machinery, was worth, it is alleged, $800, but it brought only $83.25. Mr. Carpenter said that he had never been notified of the sale, and he objected to the Sheriff's bill of costs, which amounted to $44.92, or over one-half of the amount realized. In his decision Judge Beekman says:

> The most serious objection presented to me for my consideration is the auctioneer's charge for his commissions, which have been computed at the rate of 5 per cent. from the amount made on the execution, the claim being that he is entitled to charge only 2½ per cent. I think this exception is well taken. Chapter 523, Laws of 1890, Section 12, which authorizes the Sheriff to employ an auctioneer, provides that the former shall "withhold from the proceeds of the sale a sum sufficient to compensate the auctioneer for the services rendered by him in conducting such sale, together with all necessary disbursements of such auctioneer as may be approved by the Sheriff or by the attorney for the parties to the said action or proceeding, and to pay over such sum to the auctioneer, but in no case shall such auctioneer's fee exceed the customary market rate of auctioneer's fees for such services."
>
> It is contended on the part of the Sheriff that 5 per cent. is such market rate. However that may be, the statute of the State which regulates the charges of auctioneers provides that "no auctioneer shall receive or demand a higher compensation for his services than a commission of 2½ per cent. on the amount of any sales, public or private, made by him, unless by virtue of a previous agreement made in writing between him and the owner or the consignee of the goods sold," (1 B. S. 532, Par. 23.) For a violation of this mandate he is made liable to the party aggrieved for a penalty of $250 and the moneys illegally received.
>
> The act of 1890, which limits the charges of the Sheriff's auctioneer to the "customary market rate," must be construed as meaning such market rate not exceeding 2½ per cent. The law will not recognize a custom, however general, which rests upon a breach of the law. To hold that "the customary market rate" referred to in the act of 1890 was intended to include unlawful charges customarily made by auctioneers involves an absurdity which the Court will not impute to the Legislature. This item must, therefore, be reduced one-half.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Carpenter will try to collect the $250 penalty.

Under Sheriff Sherman, speaking of the decision, said:

"The law of 1890 was specially drawn by Daniel Hays, then counsel to the Sheriff, to enable the Sheriff to get a respectable auctioneer who would serve for the compensation allowed. Most of our sales, like this one, are small and insignificant, and private auctioneers would not touch them. Private auctioneers sometimes get as high as 20 per cent. In order to equalize things the 5 per cent. rate was fixed on all sales, and it is by no means exorbitant. Mr. Tamsen's predecessors charged it, and no one objected."

LAFAYETTE STATUE FOR BROOKLYN

Henry Harteau, in His Will, Left $35,000 for That Purpose.

The will of Henry Harteau, President of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company of this city, who died in his home, 554 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, Sept. 12, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday.

He provides handsomely for his wife, Margaret M. Harteau, and leaves a yearly allowance of $600 to his sister, Frances E. Wheeler, and $400 a year to Mrs. Wheeler's daughter, Harriet E. Barry.

He then makes provision for the erection of a statue to the Marquis de la Fayette. In this connection the will reads:

> Upon the death of my said wife, Margaret M. Harteau, and the other provisions of this my last will and testament having been complied with, I direct that my surviving executors shall devote and appropriate from the general fund of my estate the sum of $35,000, to be expended in the erection of a statue of General the Marquis de la Fayette, to be placed in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, as an expression of my admiration for that noble and patriotic man and of my appreciation, in which my country shares, of his aid in establishing our Republic; and I request, nominate, and appoint the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn and the Commissioner of the Department of Parks of said city, or the officers who may be exercising corresponding functions at the time of my death, to act as a commission in conjunction with my said executors to carry out this provision of my will.
>
> I give this joint body full power and discretion in the matter, except that I request that said statue shall be sculptured as far as possible from the negative in the works of Irving (Life of Washington) and from the engraving therefrom in possession of testator.

Mr. Harteau made provisions that a suitable inscription be placed upon the statue indicating that it was presented to the people of Brooklyn by him. He also makes several charitable bequests.

WANTED THE PAWNSHOP OPENED

It Was a Jewish Holiday and the Man's Ticket Had Expired.

A well-dressed, middle-aged man went to the Jefferson Market Court yesterday and made a novel complaint to Magistrate Cornell. He said:

"Your Honor, I would like to get from you an order to force my pawnbroker to open up his place. I have a diamond ring in pawn for $150, and the year runs out today. If I don't get it out to-day I will lose my ring, as the ticket expires in a year from the time of the loan. Now, to-day is Rosh Hashauna, and he has closed his place. I demand a warrant."

"My dear Sir," said the Magistrate, "I cannot interfere with the Jewish religious laws. If you lose your ring, you have cause for action in the civil courts."

The man left the court in a bad humor. He refused to give his name.

SHIP CANAL DISCUSSION

F. S. Gardner's Objections to the Proposed Waterway.

THE PLAN IMPRACTICABLE, HE SAYS

He Thinks the Great Cost Would Increase Transportation Rates—Congressmen Would Oppose the Scheme.

There continues to be considerable discussion in commercial and shipping circles concerning the suggestion, made by The New-York Times that the time is now ripe for the construction of a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River.

On the floors of the Mercantile and Produce Exchanges, and among the members of the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade and Transportation, it is one of the most fruitful topics of conversation.

Some of the gentlemen who have discussed the canal question through the medium of the columns of The New-York Times have assumed without any authority that The New-York Times is opposed to the proposed nine-million-dollar appropriation for the improvement of the existing canals in this State. Such is not the case.

Up to the present time only one man has come out publicly in positive opposition to the scheme for a great ship canal, and that is ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, whose views on the subject were printed in The New-York Times two weeks ago. Mr. Hewitt obtained an ally in the person of Frank S. Gardner, Secretary of the Board of Trade and Transportation.

Mr. Gardner is one of the few men who have paid any attention to the question who is opposed to the proposed ship canal. He takes a pessimistic view of the matter similar to that entertained by ex-Mayor Hewitt. He regards the scheme as impracticable and visionary, and advances as the principal cause of his opposition that in his judgment transportation rates on a ship canal would be higher than on the present Erie Canal.

To a reporter for The New-York Times Mr. Gardner gave his opinion of the matter as follows:

"While there is something very attractive about the idea of a great ship canal connecting Lake Erie with the Hudson River such as is suggested by The New-York Times, I cannot disabuse my mind of the belief that any ship canal scheme is merely visionary, and is on a par with the proposition to dig a canal from the Atlantic coast of Africa to the interior, in order to flood the great Sahara Desert with water.

"So this scheme of a ship canal in this State is purely visionary. Such a canal would never pay, and would not accomplish anything. Beyond all this, I am opposed to it on the ground that it would effect no saving in transportation.

"I do not see that the situation has changed respecting a ship canal since the time when Horatio Seymour, Jr., in a communication to the Canal Committee of this Board, gave reasons why such a ship canal was neither feasible nor practicable. Mr. Seymour estimated the cost of a ship canal at $500,000,000, and asserted that grain could not be carried on the steamers using the canal at less than 7¼ cents a bushel. Suppose we cut this latter figure in half and say 3⅝ cents a bushel, the cost of transporting grain by means of a ship canal would be about 50 per cent. greater than by the Erie Canal. Grain is being carried on the Erie Canal for less than 3 cents a bushel, and in some instances this season at 1⅞ cents a bushel. Two cents a bushel would, I think, be a fair average. Of what utility would a ship canal be if the cost of transportation were twice as great as on the existing canal?

"Then look at the question of expense. Mr. Elnathan Sweet's estimate for a ship canal is from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000, Martin Schenke's estimate is $500,000,000, Horatio Seymour's estimate is from $500,600,000 to $600,000,000, and Chauncey Fuller's estimate for a ship canal by way of the St. Lawrence River and Champlain Canal is $100,000,000. If the construction of such a canal were undertaken, it is more probable than otherwise that these estimates would be found to be too low.

"Now, where are you going to get the money with which to build this canal? It is not reasonable to suppose that the Legislature would approve of any such expenditure; and if you depend upon Congress you have a very poor stick to lean on. Congress is not partial to canals, and you have no better demonstration of that fact than its attitude toward the Hennepin Canal.

"It is safe to say that every Atlantic coast Congressman will oppose any proposition looking to Federal construction of a ship canal between Lake Erie and the Hudson. Such a canal would destroy the commerce of such ports as Portland, Me.; Boston, Philadelphia, Newport News, Baltimore, and New-Orleans. Every Congressman from every State along the Atlantic coast with the exception of New-York, would bitterly oppose it. I do not think you would get more than seventy-five Congressmen throughout the country to support the plan. Therefore, I ask, where is the money coming from with which to construct the canal?

"Even in the remote contingency of the Federal Government constructing such a canal, it would be always under the control of Congress, and as soon as the members of Congress found everything coming this way they would cut off the appropriations and starve out the canal.

"I don't think that anybody who has looked into the question with any sincerity of purpose to find out the bottom facts of the case can after five minutes' consideration of them earnestly support the proposition of a ship canal.

"I agree very thoroughly with Mr. Hewitt's view of the matter. His argument was sound and admirable. I think that great good will come of this discussion in a fair and impartial manner, in the columns of The New-York Times, or any other large and influential paper like The Times.

"I agree very heartily in favor of the proposed $9,000,000 appropriation for the improvement of the canals in this State. I think it is a good thing to have this appropriation, because in the transportation of grain from the West to the seaboard it would save $1,000,000 in transportation charges in one year alone. The growth and continued supremacy of New-York in population, commerce, manufactures, and wealth are dependent almost absolutely upon the maintenance of the Erie Canal in such an effective condition as will insure to us the cheapest transportation rates possible on all the raw materials that enter into our manufactures. In regard the proposed improvement as imperative.

"I would regard it as the most short-sighted policy for any section of this State to oppose the proposed improvement of the Erie Canal, because I believe that no other plan of improvement, with even a much greater outlay of money, will accomplish as much for the people of this State as this particular improvement.

"I have formed my opinion in regard to this question, not after a week's or a month's study, but after study for more than eighteen years. The improvement means much for the people of this city and vicinity. About four-fifths of all the grain that is sent to this port is used here and along the Atlantic coast, and only one-fifth is exported, so that reduction in transportation charges by the improvement of the canal will mean cheaper breadstuffs for the people.

"If the people of this State do not adopt the amendment they will make the most fatal error they ever made."

Robbed a Ticket Agent.

Charles Wilmore, a negoman, forty-five years old, who lives at 314 West Fifty-fifth Street, entered the station office of the uptown station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Road, at Bleecker Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and while Charles Straube, the ticket agent, had his back turned, he took from the counter, $3 in small change.

Straube at once chased Wilmore, who ran into a policeman's arms at the foot of the station stairs.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court Wilmore pleaded guilty, and was held by Magistrate Cornell in $300 bail for trial.

DID BROOKLYN PAY TOO MUCH?

Commissioner Squier Bought Land for a Park from His Deputy's Wife—P. H. Flynn Brings Suit.

Patrick H. Flynn, President of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, has begun suit against Park Commissioner Squier of Brooklyn, and charges him with paying $2,500 an acre for land that was not worth $1,200, and in some cases only $700.

Commissioner Squier has purchased for park purposes land bounded by President Street and the Eastern Parkway, and Rochester and Buffalo Avenues. The property is to be known as Lincoln Terrace. At present it is not what is termed first-class property, as it is in a sparsely-settled neighborhood.

The wife of Deputy Park Commissioner Henry L. Palmer owned a portion of the land that Park Commissioner Squier has purchased. The property was transferred Sept. 12, and the price paid was $25,000. The property is convenient to the Flatbush piggeries.

The records in the office of the Register of Deeds show that Bernard Fowler, Chief Clerk in the Department of City Works, and Robert L. Woods transferred a piece of property to Mr. Palmer for a nominal consideration, and Mr. Fowler transferred some property to Mr. Woods, who transferred it to the city for $6,500.

Commissioner Squier said the property had been approved by the Mayor's Advisory Committee, and that at the time of the purchase he did not know the property belonged to his deputy's wife.

Deputy Commissioner Palmer said that he did not want his wife to sell the property, owing to his official position in the matter. Referring to the transfer of the property from Fowler to Woods, Mr. Palmer said: "Mr. Fowler used to own some property there, and he sold to Robert L. Woods. When Mr. Woods wanted to sell to the city he found that he had a right to the centre of an old roadway, and in his deed from Mr. Fowler it was not properly marked so. Mr. Fowler simply gave him a transfer so as to clear up the title."

The property for this new park, Commissioner Squier says, will cost the city about $150,000.

EVERY ONE MADE A SPEECH

HOBOKEN TURTLE CLUB HAS ITS LAST DINNER OF THE SEASON.

Two Hundred Members Make Away with Turtle Soup, Chickens, and Other Good Things.

About 200 members of the Hoboken Turtle Club sat down to the fourth and last club breakfast and dinner of the season in the King's Bridge Hotel yesterday. The reputation of the club for getting away with the best that is to be had in the line of food and drink was fully maintained.

A finer day could not have been provided, and the members appreciated it fully, especially when it is remembered that their meals are served practically out of doors, under a roof, however, on the banks of the noble Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

The attendance at breakfast was large, but it was at the 4 o'clock dinner that most of the members assembled. Every seat at the three long tables was occupied. Stewards Moses P. Phillips and John O'Neil hurried here and there, seeing to it that every one was being attended to properly.

Horace H. Brockway sat at the head of one table, and kept those about him in a good humor with his jolly stories. Capt. John C. Quinn of Harlem was at the head of another table, with a congenial crowd of friends. Secretary Kirby was at the head of the third table. The President, Congressman William Sulzer, seemed to be everywhere at all times.

Of course, the turtle soup was the great dish of the day, but the roast chickens, green corn, and watermelon were by no means neglected, and even the occasional pop of a champagne cork was heard.

After dinner every one made a speech. It was not clear just what points the speeches contained, but every one called his neighbor a jolly good fellow, and reminded him that next year the Hoboken Turtle Club would be just 100 years old.

Among those present were William Sulzer, H. H. Brockway, William Sperb, Jr., Capt. Alonzo T. Decker, William H. Kirby, Moses P. Phillips, John O'Neil, A. L. Ashman, James Dunne, W. H. Van Tassell, John J. Tarbell, Orrin Dennett, John H. Fife, John Stoothoff, E. L. B. Freeman, Byron Bennett, William Moulds, William F. MacNamara, Louis J. Conlin, Nicholas R. O'Connor, Philip Mulligan, Frank L. Power, Fred Gerken, "Gabe" Case.

Col. Jacob Ruppert, Dr. Edward C. Titus, Dr. F. A. McGuire, John Reisenweber, Harry C. Piercy, C. C. Shayne, J. G. Peene, Joshua Gregg, Anthony Clinchy, Edwin Tucker, Dr. R. A. Joyce, Bassett Jones, Christopher Boylan, Bloomfield Usher, W. K. Pyne, Washington L. Jacques, and Gustav E. Beyer.

MAN AND BOY HELD FOR ASSAULTS

N. F. Kerr and John Doran Make Complaints Against Each Other.

Norman F. Kerr, a lawyer of 701 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and John Doran, thirteen years old, of 705 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, were held in $500 bail each by Magistrate Mott, in the Morrisania Police Court, yesterday, for assaults.

Young Doran and Mr. Kerr's son Albert, thirteen years old, quarreled while playing with other boys on Sept. 8, and the Doran boy struck the Kerr boy and cut his lips. When Mr. Kerr returned home in the evening he was told by his wife of the quarrel. The Doran boy was pointed out to him as the assailant of his son. Catching him by the coat, Mr. Kerr asked his name. The boy refused to give his name, and finally dealt Kerr a blow on the mouth, which brought the blood. Doran's father then came up, and the combatants withdrew to their homes.

Mrs. Kerr had the Doran boy summoned to the Morrisania Police Court on Sept. 16, and when the Magistrate heard the boy's story he issued a warrant for Mr. Kerr, who appeared in court yesterday.

Upon investigation it was found that both boys were at fault in the first instance, and the first complaint was dismissed. Mr. Kerr then made a complaint of assault against young Doran, which was clearly proved, and he was held.

Young Doran's charge against Mr. Kerr was investigated. The boy's story that Kerr had choked him nearly to death was disproved, but Mr. Kerr admitted having seized the boy's coat and was committed. The unexpected turn of affairs at the conclusion of the case was a surprise to all.

WILLIAM HART REPORTED NO BETTER

He Is Undergoing Treatment for Cancer by Inoculation.

William Hart of The San Francisco Examiner, who is now undergoing the new treatment for cancer by inoculation at the Pasteur Institute, Ninety-seventh Street and Central Park West, is said by the institute physician, Dr. Labadie, to be no better.

Mr. Hart went to the institute on July 7. Two months previous a small sore broke out on the left cheek, which was painful, but at first gave him no alarm. He for a time paid no attention to it, but it increased in size and then caused him considerable anxiety.

Mr. Hart submitted to treatment at the hands of several of the most prominent physicians of San Francisco, but failed to get relief. About that time the treatment by inoculation was first spoken of, and Dr. Gibler, director of Pasteur Institute, went to Paris and spent several weeks in experiment and study of the new cure. He returned to New-York on July 2, with a quantity of the serum as prepared in Paris, and Mr. Hart, hearing of it, went to the institute. He has been under Dr. Gibler's personal care.

Railroad Franchise Sale Postponed.

Controller Fitch yesterday adjourned the sale of the franchise of the twenty miles of street railroad through the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards until Friday, Sept. 27.

The only bidder for the franchise was the People's Traction Company, and the sale was adjourned in order to give others an opportunity to bid. The People's Traction Company was ready to bid the upset price, which is 3 per cent. of the gross receipts for the first five years and 5 per cent. afterward.

A LONG DEAD-LOCK BROKEN

Krum Is Named for Senator in the Twenty-seventh District.

THE PLATT MEN BITTER IN DEFEAT

First Victory Over the Machine in Montgomery in Twenty Years—Discourteous Acts Toward the Candidate.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 19.—Hobart Krum of Schoharie County was nominated for Senator in the Republican Convention for the Twenty-seventh District this afternoon, on the four hundred and eighty-sixth ballot, the entire Montgomery delegation going over to him.

The defeat of Philip Keck was predicted in The New-York Times on the second day of the convention, at the time that the Keck delegates were declaring that nothing could prevent Keck's nomination. Public opinion was too strong to be disregarded. But the Platt organization of this county had declared for Keck, and so confident was the machine that it could keep overriding the will of the people, as it had done many times before, that an arrangement had been made to extend to Keck a grand ovation.

This result to-day is the first great victory of the anti-Platt people of Montgomery County over the machine, as represented by "Jake" Snell, in twenty years. And it is a Montgomery County victory because it was the public sentiment and influence of this county which upset the machine plans and which the Montgomery delegation felt bound to recognize.

Stafford Mosher, the local candidate, said to The New-York Times's correspondent: "Our delegation went to Krum because the people of this county demanded that he should be nominated. That is all there is to it. No other influence was exerted to bring about this result. The gentlemen who supported me could not afford to disregard the wishes of the best Republicans in this county."

For many years Snell has been a power in politics and has represented the very worst features of the Platt political machine. His power is now broken. The job he put up to deliver four delegates who had been fairly pledged to support Mosher was clearly explained in The New-York Times on the morning the delegates gathered for the first session. It attracted the attention of the public generally and created considerable commotion in the convention. It aroused indignation and set at work influences from the outside which gathered force every day and finally commanded the respectful consideration of the men who today decided a contest covering nearly two weeks of time. So determined were the business men and manufacturers of this city that a petition was circulated securing several hundred signatures, which was to have been presented to the convention to-night or in the morning.

That is the whole story of the nomination of Hobert Krum. He is a gentleman of ability and integrity, a man who gives promise of independence of official action, and who will not wear the Platt collar. He has never held public office, but for years has personally controlled the patronage of Schoharie County, although the Board of Supervisors has always been Democratic. He is sixty-three years old, and during the time that Schoharie was linked with Herkimer County in one Congressional district he was a warm friend of Warner Miller. Krum was defeated in 1884 for the Supreme Court Judgeship, running largely ahead of his ticket.

So bitter was the feeling of the Platt-Keck delegates that no sooner had the Secretary finished calling the roll on the final ballot than one of their number jumped to his feet and moved an adjournment, which the Chairman, also from the same delegation, put to the convention, and declared carried without waiting to entertain to the successful candidate the courtesies of a unanimous vote or the privilege of being presented to the convention. So hastily did the machine in control of the convention get out of the hall that a resolution fixing the future representation of the counties, which had been offered early in the day and laid over, was not again passed upon, and a Senatorial Committee was not even appointed.

Krum and his friends went into the headquarters of the sulking delegates, and after two hours' hard labor succeeded in inducing them to return to the hall, where the convention was again called to order for the purpose of winding up the session with the usual formalities.

Chenango County Republicans.

NORWICH, Sept. 19.—At the Chenango County Republican Convention held here today Jonathan P. Allds was nominated for member of the Assembly. Albert F. Gladding was renominated for County Judge and Surrogate, and W. B. Matterson for District Attorney.

BOYS PROUD OF THEIR CRIME

A Nine-Year-Old Thief Who Is Not Afraid of the Law.

Mrs. Bessie Goldman had been busy moving her furniture store from 509 to 306 Tenth Avenue, and had last Tuesday hardly completed the transfer of her property. While she was at her new address that day several boys visited her former premises and stole a clock worth $15, two suits of clothing, and a number of minor articles.

One of their number, who is diminutive in size and but nine years old, was able to squeeze between the iron bars at a window, and then open the door. This was Albert Muerz, who is already well known to the police, and who affects an alias. His companions were Louis Muerz, eleven years old; Bartley Cronin, ten years old, of 538 West Thirty-ninth Street; William Read, ten years old, and Thomas Thompson, ten years old. The Muerz boys live in one of the tenements in the building where the robbery was committed, and they, with Cronin, have been arrested, but the other two boys are still at large.

The boys acknowledged their guilt. They seemed to be proud of their work, and the youngest said he was not afraid of the law, for it could do nothing to him.

They were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and were committed to the care of the Gerry society, pending further examination this morning.

Morris Kaufmann of 185 Orchard Street and Hyman Rosenfeld of 60 Orchard Street, each ten years old, were arrested Wednesday while removing the brass stair plates from the house 157 Rivington Street. In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Kaufmann was recognized as a culprit who had recently been before the court on a similar charge and discharged because of his youth. They were both given in charge of the Gerry society.

CONVICTED OF STEALING A SATCHEL

Abraham Nannes Did Not Secure Pugilist Corbett's Testimony.

James J. Corbett, the pugilist, did not appear in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday as witness for Abraham Nannes, nineteen years old, of 50 Jefferson Street, who was arrested for taking from the ferryboat Washington a satchel belonging to Thomas Kane.

Corbett was a passenger on the boat with Kane, and Nannes said the pugilist had asked him to carry his satchel, and that he had taken Mr. Kane's by mistake.

W. A. Brady, Corbett's manager, testified that Corbett had asked one of a hundred boys who crowded around to carry his satchel, but he could not tell whether it was Nannes.

Daniel F. O'Reilly, counsel for Nannes, said Corbett could not be served, as he was out of town.

Assistant District Attorney Oliver referred to Corbett as "the alleged pugilist," and on Mr. O'Reilly's motion the remark was stricken out.

Nannes was found guilty, and was remanded for sentence to-morrow.

MEASURING OFF THE COURSE

Preparations Being Made for the Trial of the Ammen Ram Katahdin—Will Take Place Off Gloucester Early in October.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 19.—Preparations have begun for the trial of the Ammen ram Katahdin, which will take place off this port about the 1st of October. The United States steamers Dolphin and A. D. Roche have arrived here and have begun to arrange the buoys and marks along the course.

The Katahdin, better known as the Ammen ram, embodies many new features in her construction. Her mission is to destroy an enemy not by gun fire or torpedoes, but by collision. For this purpose she has been incased in heavy armor and submerged deeply in the water, in order to present as small a target as possible.

In a now memorable discussion which was held in November, 1894, before the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Rear Admiral Meade ranked vessels of the Katahdin's type as next in value to that of the battleship.

"In these days," that eminent critic said, "a navy may be likened to an army in the field, which is made up, as most persons know, of different arms, each having its specific and well-defined purpose to fulfill."

Though naval opinion varies considerably, he said, it is in the main agreed upon to-day by naval men that an efficient fleet for modern warfare should be composed of certain integral parts. Armor-clad battleships come first in the list, he said. Next to them in importance he placed the ram, followed in order by torpedo boats, cruisers, gunboats, storeships, &c.

As originally designed by Admiral Ammen of the United States Navy, now retired, the Katahdin was intended to prove a missile in herself. The designer is a student of human nature as well as a designer of naval ships, and in the plans for the ram no provision was made for guns of any description. He well understood that the tendency of soldiers when making a charge under a heavy fire is to halt and resort to their own firearms. The same instinct that impels a soldier to halt and open fire would under such circumstances doubtless influence, but perhaps in a less degree, the commander of a vessel of the Katahdin's type when ordered to attack an enemy.

The original design, therefore, called for no guns, no torpedo tubes—nothing, in fact, that would have a tendency to divert the commanding officer's attention from the one object for which the ship was intended. That object was to dash straight for an opponent, unheeding any storm of missiles that might be hurled at the ram, and to so manoeuvre as to plant a fatal blow with the protruding spur.

That very radical and somewhat heroic idea of the designer has been modified by the Navy Department, and the vessel has been provided with a battery of four rapid-fire six-pounders. These, however, are mainly intended for defense against torpedo boat attack. They are, perhaps, sufficiently large and numerous for that purpose, but too inefficient to be thought of in making an attack upon an iron-clad.

Modified, as she has been from time to time, the Katahdin can now be described as an armor-clad ram of 2,050 tons displacement. She measures 250 feet 9 inches in length, and has an extreme breadth of beam of 43 feet 5 inches. Her original design called for a vessel 243 feet in length. An addition of nearly 8 feet in length was urged by the contractors, who represented that the additional length would greatly increase the coal-carrying capacity of the ship. The Navy Department approved of the change, and also authorized the substitution of a solid steel casting for the detachable ram which was originally proposed. An increase in the height of the conning tower was also directed.

The contract price of the vessel was $930,000. The engines, which are of the triple-expansion type, were expected to give a speed of 17 knots an hour, with an indicated horse power of 4,800. For each quarter of a knot in excess of that speed the contractors were to receive a bonus of $15,000. Usually a penalty of a similar sum is exacted for a failure to attain that speed, but with the Katahdin it was stipulated that the vessel would be rejected altogether if she failed to maintain a speed of 17 knots an hour for a consecutive run of two hours.

The engines of the ship are in separate compartments and independent of each other. The normal coal supply is 175 tons. The propellers, which are of manganese bronze, are three-bladed. Forced draught is supplied on the closed fire-room system.

The vessel's curved deck is protected by armor sufficiently thick to deflect missiles from any ordnance except that of the highest power. The armor of the conning tower is 16 inches in thickness. The smokestack and ventilators are girded by 6 inches of steel, and the hatches have armored plates.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—The Ammen ram Katahdin arrived at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon from Bath, Me., and anchored off the navy yard. She will be placed in the dry dock at the navy yard at high water to-morrow noon, where her bottom will be cleaned, and the vessel put in condition for her official trial trip. Since her last visit to this port the Katahdin has received new wheels and some other alterations, which, it is said, will increase greatly her speed.

RESCUED BY TWO HEROIC BOYS

Two Young Women Saved from Drowning in the Surf at Manasquan.

MANASQUAN, N. J., Sept. 19.—Miss Page and Miss Rosalie Cook, at Point Pleasant Beach, were rescued from drowning this morning by George Harley, a boy of fifteen, and his companion. Miss Cook and Miss Page were bathing in the surf. The ropes had been removed from the bathing grounds several days, and there was nothing to hold on to that would prevent them from being carried be

ANNOT LYLE AND PEPPER

They Won the Two Stake Races of the Brooklyn Club Yesterday.

GRIFFIN BEATEN ON THE FAVORITES

Woodvine Was Beaten by a Poor Start and Dolabra Because He Had No Speed—Sir Excess in Winning Form.

Nominally there were two stake races at the Brooklyn Jockey Club's races at Gravesend yesterday. They were the Willow Handicap for two-year-old fillies and the Seabreeze Stakes for three-year-olds. The latter was a selling race under a stake name.

The Willow Handicap proved to be a very exciting race—that is, so far as the finish was concerned, as there was a drive at the end with half a dozen horses in a bunch. But the race was marred by a long delay at the post, a very straggling start, and a couple of accidents. Intermission was thrown in one of her tantrums and Reiff unseated, but he fortunately escaped without injury. Bessie Browning, in one of her erratic moments, kicked Axiom just above the knee on the right foreleg, and made a wound that had to be bandaged before the race was run.

When Mr. Rowe finally got the eleven fillies away, Wild Violet, who had the best of the start, cut away from the rest of the field and opened up a lead of a couple of lengths, which she held up to the last furlong, when she quit and died away to nothing. Medica, Bloomer, and Floretta were the leaders of the rather straggling field, with Woodvine, the favorite, far back in the rear of the bunch, as she got off badly. But in the stretch she mowed a way through the field ahead of her, and seemed to have the race won, when Annot Lyle and Argentina joined her and Bloomer, the quartet making a hard drive and a hot finish. Annot Lyle, who was a rank outsider in the betting, managed to win the stakes by a head from Woodvine, with Bloomer, Argentina, and Axiom only necks apart in a bunch behind them. Wild Violet, who had run so strongly in the early stages of the race, could do no better than finish eighth in the field of eleven. The result was a hard blow to the talent, as there was practically no place betting on Woodvine, and Annot Lyle was wholly overlooked as a possible factor in the race.

The plungers were on Dolabra to a man in the race that followed—the fourth—which was the Seabreeze Stakes, at a mile and a sixteenth. Only the Western crowd pinned its faith to Pepper, whose racing had not warranted the belief that he could beat the Lorillard mare. But the latter had a bad attack of the slows, even under the pilotage of Griffin, and, though she ran well for a mile, could not go the extra sixteenth, finishing fifth in a field of six. After Manchester and Darien had run themselves to a standstill, Pepper, who had been trailing all the way, came with a fine show of speed at the end, and won rather handily by a length from Primrose, the extreme outsider in the betting, who beat the tired Darien a head for the second money.

The sport began with a surprise in the five-furlong dash for two-year-olds, for which Kamsin was a hot favorite. Falling Water and Alarm made the running, while Chorn was taking things easily with Kamsin, waiting, as usual, to make his run in the stretch, and in the "Dare-devil Fitz" style of years ago. But Chorn waited just a bit too long, and, by dint of hard riding, Doggett managed to get Alarm home a head in front of Falling Water. The latter beat the favorite about a neck, and the latter barely beat Refugee out the same distance.

Sir Excise was favorite for the handicap at a mile and an eighth, which followed, though Rubicon and Leonawell each had a good following, the pair being at 3 to 1 and take your choice. Egbart acted as pacemaker to the head of the stretch, when Sir Excess took command, and won as he pleased. Belman, who had been well up all through the running, managed to last long enough to get the place from Leonawell, on which Sims made no effort until the horses were well into the stretch. Rubicon showed no speed at all, and was last at the finish.

Harrington had an easy victory in what Secretary McIntyre facetiously termed a "heavy handicap at six furlongs." It followed the two stake races, and the heaviest weight carried by any of the horses was 116 pounds, which is the minimum weight that stake two-year-olds have to carry. Harrington had a feather-weight, 109 pounds, up, and he practically led all the way, and won easily. Preston nosed Monaco out for the second money, and the rest of the field was badly strung out.

April Fool's victory in the last race, the backers of the favorite went home happy. Chorn got Dungarven home in time to snatch the second money from Second Attempt, who was thought to be about "ripe." It was the liveliest betting race of the day.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting on each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02. No bid for the winner.

1—Alarum, Oneck Stable's b. c., by Torso-Hana, 107 pounds, $2,100 ..... (Doggett)
2—Falling Water, Santa Anita Stable's b. g., 103, $2,000 ..... (Perkins)
3—Kamsin, Louis Ezell's b. g., 106, $2,000 ..... (Chorn)
4—Refugee, 103. | 7—St. Lawrence, 99.
5—Emotional, 93. | 8—Heresy, 93.
6—Gismonda, 108.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
10—1..Alarum	3—1	10—1..Emotional	3—1
8—1..Falling Water	5—2	20—1..Gismonda	8—1
4—5..Kamsin	1—3	60—1..St. Lawrence	20—1
9—2..Refugee	1—1	15—1..Heresy	5—1

Won by a neck; a head between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; guaranteed value, $750, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56.

1—Sir Excess, J. W. Rogers's b. c., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Dixianne, 114 pounds ..... (Reiff)
2—Belmar, Preakness Stable's gr. c., 3, 90 ..... (Gifford)
3—Leonawell, P. J. Dwyer's b. h., 6, 112 ..... (Sims)
4—Sir Francis, 5, 108. | 6—Egbart, 4, 95.
5—Gotham, 8, 100. | 7—Rubicon, 4, 108.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—5..Sir Excess	1—3	8—1..Gotham	5—2
40—1..Belmar	12—1	20—1..Egbart	7—1
4—1..Leonawell	1—1	5—2..Rubicon	7—10
20—1..Sir Francis	6—1		

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—The Willow Handicap, for fillies two years old; guaranteed value, $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03.

1—Annot Lyle, W. H. Forbes's b. f., by Barcaldine-Little Lady II., 105 ..... (Littlefield)
2—Bloomer, P. Lorillard's b. f., 105 ..... (Doggett)
3—Woodvine, Blemton Stable's ch. f., 112 ..... (Griffin)
4—Argentina, 113. | 8—Bessie Browning, 102.
5—Axiom, 116. | 9—Intermission, 100.
6—Wild Violet, 90. | 10—Floretta IV., 115.
7—Cassette, 106. | 11—Medica, 90.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
10—1..Annot Lyle	4—1	20—1..Cassette	8—1
10—1..Bloomer	4—1	25—1..Bessie Browning	10—1
7—5..Woodvine	1—2		
6—1..Argentina	2—1	12—1..Intermission	4—1
5—1..Axiom	8—5	5—1..Floretta IV.	8—5
15—1..Wild Violet	6—1	40—1..Medica	15—1

Won by a neck; the same distance between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—The Seabreeze Stakes, for three-year-olds; guaranteed value, $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49½. No bid for the winner.

1—Pepper, P. Dunne's br. c., by Hindoo-Franciscan, 102 pounds, $1,500 ..... (Chorn)
2—Primrose, Marcus Daly's ch. c., 100, $1,100 ..... (Congdon)
3—Darien, J. W. Rogers's br. c., 98, $1,100 ..... (Keefe)
4—Manchester, 99. | 6—Kennel, 108.
5—Dolabra, 103.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—2..Pepper	3—5	15—1..Manchester	5—1
30—1..Primrose	8—1	6—1..Dolabra	Out
20—1..Darien	6—1	10—1..Kennel	3—1

Won by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—Heavy handicap; guaranteed value, $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Harrington, W. Donahue's ch. g., 4 years, by Miser-Gertrude, 109 pounds ..... (Sims)
2—Preston, Brookdale Stable's br. g., 3, 103 ..... (Griffin)
3—Monaco, L. Stuart's ch. c., 3, 115 ..... (Hamilton)
4—Iola, 4, 98. | 9—Pop Gray, 4, 109.
5—Hawarden, 3, 107. | 10—Lustre, 5, 115.
6—Stonenellie, 4, 105. | 11—Hanwell, 3, 106.
7—Chesapeake, a., 104. | 12—Illusion, 4, 106.
8—Ajax, 5, 110. | 13—Lookout, 5, 119.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
11—5..Harrington	4—5	25—1..Ajax	10—1
8—1..Preston	3—1	8—1..Pop Gray	5—2
6—1..Monaco	8—5	4—1..Lustre	7—5
25—1..Iola	10—1	10—1..Hanwell	4—1
15—1..Hawarden	6—1	20—1..Illusion	8—1
30—1..Stonenellie	12—1	10—1..Lookout	4—1
8—1..Chesapeake	3—1		

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value, $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51⅘. No bid for the winner.

1—April Fool, P. Lorillard's b. c., 3 years, by Sensation-Diadem, 110 pounds, $500 ..... (Griffin)
2—Dungarven, L. Ezell's blk. h., aged, 110, $500 ..... (Chorn)
3—Second Attempt, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, br. f., 3, 107, $500 ..... (Littlefield)
4—Caracas, 4, 107. | 6—The Coon, 3, 107.
5—Long Beach, 6, 110. | 7—Nero, aged, 108.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—5..April Fool	1—2	12—1..Caracas	4—1
7—2..Dungarven	6—5	7—1..Long Beach	5—2
7—1..Second Attempt	4—5	6—1..The Coon	2—1
		10—1..Nero	3—1

Won by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

To Race at Brighton To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling. One mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Eclipse	108	Clarus	103
Diabolus	106	Milan	101
Long Bridge	106	Nicolini	99
Harry Alonzo	104	Van Brunt	98
Little Matt	104	Golden Gate	94
Prig	104	Babe Murphy	93
Darkness	104		

SECOND RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; selling. Five-eighths of a mile.

Arline	108	Henrade	97
Peggoty	105	Princess Jean	97
Predicament	103	Exilona	97
Millie L.	101	Beulah Ferguson	97
Glenolia	100	Rebea	97
Eliza Belle	98	Miss Belmar	97
La Petite	97	Kate Sweeney	97
Connemaugh	97		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

Richards	138	Roundelay	135
Apprentice	138	Sir John	135
Rodman B.	135	Firebrand	135

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Craftless	110	Cass	105
Sirocco	108	Hammie	102
Kinglet	107	Otto	100
Longbrook	107	Ameer	98
Addie	106	Panway	96
Nick	106	Juanita	93
Chattanooga	105	Edna May	90

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five-eighths of a mile.

Yankee Doodle	118	Sky Blue	113
Volley	115	Larissa	111
Ensign	114	Perfidy	111
Imperial	114	La Salle	111
Article	114	Oak	111

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth.

Herkimer	110	Florinda	107
Jack Rose	110	Fullerton Lass	107
Allen L.	110	Annie Bishop	107
Julian	107	Shelly Tuttle	107

WESTCHESTER HORSE SHOW.

Entries Include High Class Steppers and Jumpers.

The entries for the Westchester County Horse Show Association's fifth annual show, to be held at White Plains the first week in October, have closed, with about 325 nominations for the 56 classes. This number of exhibits is larger than the association has received for any of its previous exhibitions, and includes, besides several new candidates for show-ring honors, many horses which have been prize winners at other shows.

Some of the entries in the harness classes are George B. Hulme's Blazeaway and Golden Rod, Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer's Pattercake, W. Gould Brokaw's Peacock, Reed Bird, and Chieftain; F. D. Beard's Monarch and Sensation, Jacob Ruppert, Jr.'s, Graylight and Golddust, Mrs. John Gerken's Night, Darkness, and Terrebonne, Howard Willet's Flirt, Masher, and Coquette; Dr. G. S. Gagnon's The Rat and The Ferret.

Mrs. R. S. McCreery's Mungledge, F. G. Bourne's Kitty Glen and Glenmoor, W. E. Kotman's Imp, J. Dickman Brown's Defiance, Hero, Lady Blue, and Alice; Marion Story's Lady Ethel, Lady Elsie, and Isla; H. B. Moore, Jr.'s, Nicolette and Revelation, W. S. Elliott's Gypsy Queen, Strauss and Hexter's Surprise, Ruth, and Superior; F. O. Beach's Gill, and E. C. and G. S. Hoyt's Rexelia, Bristol, and Fidelis.

Tandems and four-in-hands will be shown by N. C. Reynal, P. Lorillard, Jr., J. H. Shults, Jr., Mrs. R. F. Carman, T. A. Maitland, J. D. Brown, Mrs. John Gerken, Indian Neck Stud, and others. Among those who have made entries in the pony classes are Prescott Lawrence, E. C. Potter, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, M. C. Stanley, Miss Eleanor T. Emmet, Joseph Carroll, Henry M. Day, and Mrs. Thomas A. Maitland.

Some of the hunters and jumpers which will top the bars for ribbons are Nightingale, owned by Charles Pfizer, Jr., M. F. H. of the Essex County Hunt of Bernardsville, N. J.; P. D. Beard's Perfection, which was a prize winner at last year's National Horse Show; The Turk, The Tartar, and White Heather, belonging to Robert E. Tod, master of the Westchester Hounds; Mrs. George A. Saportas's Vogue, and William E. Iselin's Dragoon and The Lamb, with which he follows his private pack of beagles across country in Westchester County.

The classes for hackneys, trotters, roadsters, saddle horses, and special prizes have all filled well. For exhibition only George R. Read of Rye will show his hackneys, Warrior II. and Blue Peter.

An extra class, No. 57, just announced, is a special of $50 offered by H. Bramhall Gilbert for the best harness mare or gelding with docked tail, not under 15 hands or over 15½ hands. Post entry.

The judges will be David Bonner, Charles H. Kerner, and Albert C. Hall, for trotters and roadsters; Prescott Lawrence, Francis T. Underhill, Joseph E. Widener, and Reginald W. Rives, for harness horses, and H. L. Herbert, F. M. Ware and L. C. Altemus for saddle horses, hunters, and jumpers.

The officers of the Westchester County Horse Show Association are: President—James C. Cooley; Vice President—Watson B. Dickerman, and Secretary and Treasurer—Robert W. Leonard. They, with W. H. Catlin, Clarence S. Day, Marion Story, N. C. Reynal, E. C Lamontagne, W. E. Iselin, T. A. Maitland, George R. Read, W. H. Taller, and W. Lanman Bull form the Board of Directors.

BALTIMORE'S HEAVY BATTING.

Kennedy Was Knocked Out of the Box in the Third Inning.

Result of Yesterday's Games.

Boston, 13; New-York, 5.
Baltimore, 14; Brooklyn, 5.
Philadelphia, 9; Washington, 8.
Cleveland, 8; Pittsburg, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1..Baltimore	80	41	.661
2..Cleveland	81	45	.643
3..Philadelphia	75	48	.610
4..Chicago	67	56	.546
5..Boston	66	56	.541
6..Brooklyn	66	57	.537
7..Pittsburg	66	58	.532
8..New-York	64	58	.525
9..Cincinnati	60	59	.504
10..Washington	30	80	.328
11..St. Louis	37	84	.306
12..Louisville	32	91	.260

The Brooklyns received a most severe thrashing yesterday at the hands of the Baltimores in the baseball game at Eastern Park. It was ladies' day at the grounds, and the fair sex were on hand in large numbers. But even their presence failed to inspire the home team to hit the ball as freely as their opponents were doing.

Kennedy, however, may have had much to do with the one-sided score. His pitching, while swift, was anything but deceptive, and the Baltimores simply walked right up to the bat and smashed the ball until they finally succeeded in driving Kennedy out of the box in the third inning, after six hits had been made and as many runs scored, with no one out. He was relieved by Daub, who proved effective, and the remainder of the game was most interesting.

The Brooklyns pulled themselves together a little toward the finish, and scored enough of runs to make their end of the game look more respectable. In the ninth inning Umpire Keefe deprived the Brooklyns of 2 or 3 runs, by calling Corcoran's fair hit to left field a foul, thereby sending the men who had crossed the plates back to their bases. These runs, of course, would not have won the game, but they would certainly have improved the appearance of the Brooklyns' score.

The batting of the Baltimores in the first three innings was excellent, and, although it was against the home club, the 5,000 people present could not help but admire the style in which they lined the ball out.

The fielding on both sides was excellent, and it was as pretty a contest as anybody would care to see.

Tredway's work in right field was not altogether satisfactory, so he was retired from the game in the fourth inning and replaced by Schoch. Dan Dailey caught well, and his throwing to second base was admirable. Griffin made several pretty running catches in centre field, as did Kelly in left field for the visitors. The score:

BALTIMORE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Gleason, 2b.	3	2	1	2	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	4	0	1
Jennings, ss.	2	3	5	2	0
Kelly, lf.	2	3	6	0	0
Brodie, cf.	1	2	2	1	0
Rieta, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1
Carey, 1b.	2	4	3	0	0
Clark, c.	1	0	1	0	0
Hoffer, p.	2	2	0	0	0
Total	14	18	*23	6	2

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	0	1	0
L'ch'nce, 1b.	1	2	9	0	0
Anderson, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Daly, 2b.	1	0	3	1	1
Tredway, rf.	0	1	3	0	1
Schoch, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Dailey, c.	0	1	6	2	1
Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Daub, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total	5	9	24	6	3

*Griffin declared out.

Baltimore	1	3	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	—14
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	—5

Earned runs—Baltimore, 10; Brooklyn, 1. First base on balls—Baltimore, 3; Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases, Baltimore, 6; Brooklyn, 10. Struck out—Baltimore, 4; Brooklyn, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Anderson. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Stolen base—Keeler. Home run—Lachance. Three-base hit—Brodie. Two-base hits—Gleason, Corcoran. Double play—Dailey and Daly. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

BOSTON'S EASY VICTORY.

They Hit the Ball Hard and Fielded Perfectly.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Terrific batting and perfect fielding enabled the Bostons to take the New-Yorks into camp this afternoon very easily. Doheny, though slaughtered, showed the earmarks of a ball player. Stivetts pitched a remarkable game, and was steadier than in any previous game this year. The Bostons made a number of suspicious hits, because German was out of his element at third. The batting of Bannon and Van Haltren was the feature. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Bannon, rf.	3	4	3	0	0
Long, ss.	2	2	2	2	0
Duffy, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Tenney, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Nash, 3b.	3	1	2	3	0
Tucker, 1b.	2	2	10	1	0
Har'ton, 2b.	1	3	2	2	0
Ryan, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
Ganzel, c.	1	2	4	2	0
Stivetts, p.	0	2	1	1	0
Total	13	18	27	12	0

NEW-YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Fuller, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Tiernan, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
V. H'lt'n, cf.	3	3	6	0	0
Davis, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0
German, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	2	6	0	0
Stafford, lf.	0	1	3	0	1
Wilson, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Doheny, p.	0	0	1	1	1
Total	5	*2	23	6	2

*Tenney out, hit by batted ball.

Boston	3	0	0	1	4	2	3	0	..	—13
New-York	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	—5

Earned runs—Boston, 8; New-York, 4. Home runs—Nash, Van Haltren. Three-base hit—Tucker. Two-base hits—Bannon, Duffy, Stivetts, Doyle. Sacrifice hit—Nash. Stolen bases—Bannon, Van Haltren, Davis. First base on ball.—By Stivetts, 1; by Doheny, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Struck out—By Stivetts, 3; by Doheny, 1. Double play—Doheny and Davis. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—9	
Washington	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	0	—8	

Game called on account of darkness.

Base hits—Philadelphia, 10; Washington, 7. Errors—Washington, 1. Batteries—White and Buckley; Molesworth and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	..	—8
Pittsburg	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Cleveland, 6; Pittsburg, 7. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Cuppy and Zimmer; Moran and Merritt. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

THE WOMEN WERE BEATEN.

But They Played Good Cricket Against Capt. Fry's Men on Staten Island.

Cricket has taken the fancy of the young women of Staten Island, for yesterday, at Livingston, they again opposed a team of men, and, although this time they were defeated, they made a most creditable showing in "handling the willow," "trundling the sphere," and in the field.

C. A. Fry, who acted as Captain of the men, has been subjected to a good deal of quizzing because his team on the former occasion had to submit to defeat. He was determined this time that nothing like this should happen, so he coached his bowlers and instructed his fielders to make every exertion and strive hard to win.

An incident of the game was an accident which happened to W. A. Hamilton, who was acting as wicket keeper for the men. Miss Dowler hit a ball hard in his face, and caused his temporary retirement from the game. It is not known how many teeth he swallowed, but he pluckily resumed play after a short interval in the clubhouse.

C. A. Fry, Captain of the men, and Miss Heineken, Captain of the women, tossed for choice of innings, and, contrary to expectations, the women decided to take the field. With baseball bats in hand, and trembling with fear, J. Grierson and W. A. Hamilton went to the wickets to resist the attack of Miss Bennett and Miss Scrymser.

J. Grierson had first to face the bowling of Miss Bennett, who since the last match had been practicing underhand twisters with considerable success. The young women all took their places in the field correctly, Miss Robinson wearing the gloves behind the wickets and stopping the hot grounders without difficulty. Grierson just got two balls from Miss Bennett before his wicket was lowered by a well-pitched ball. P. S. Youle met a similar fate at the hands of Miss Scrymser, and then the men all yielded to the fair attack until C. A. Fry and S. F. Fitzroy got together.

Fitzroy is a giant hitter from Liverpool, whom some of the young woman declared had been brought out by Capt. Fry especially for the match. He handled the baseball bat in great style until he got his leg in front of a straight ball from Miss Scrymser, and the appeal to Umpire Lohmann declared him out for a hard hit—14—with a total at 47. Fry followed without any addition to the total for top score of the innings, but then Heywood was bowled by Miss Bennett, and when Archie Pell fell a victim to the same bowler the innings was over for 60. Miss Bennett had bowled very well, and took altogether eight wickets.

After an interval utilized by both teams in getting photographed, Miss Heineken and Miss Robinson took up the batting for the ladies. Miss Heineken is left-handed, and she had only made one run before being caught and bowled by Fry. Miss Dowler, who in the last match played a long innings, came next, and she cut Youle hard, but in attempting to make two off the hit Miss Robinson was run out.

Then came Miss McNamee, famed on Staten Island as an athlete in all branches of sports; she expected to make a good stand, but she was caught by the opposing Captain for 4. Miss Dowler defied the efforts of the bowlers to dislodge her for some time, but the Misses Coffin, Scrymser, and Bennett all succumbed to the delusive delivery of Youle for "ducks' eggs." Miss Dowler made 9, but the bowling was too good for the others, and they were all disposed of for 21.

The young women made a much better showing in the second innings, and Miss Dowler and Miss Robinson both gave the men plenty to do. The latter especially hit hard and well for 23, while Miss Dowler added 15, and the total was increased to 58. Needing 20 to win, the men again assumed the defensive, and when they had obtained the necessary runs two of them had been disposed of, and they thus won by eight wickets. The score follows:

GENTLEMEN OF STATEN ISLAND.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
W. A. Hamilton, b. Miss Bennett	2		
J. Grierson, b. Miss Bennett	0		
P. S. Youle, b. Miss Scrymser	2		
C. A. Fry, b. Miss Bennett	22	not out	2
The Rev. G. J. Quaile, b. Miss Bennett	0	b. Miss Bennett	0
S. G. Schermerhorn, b. Miss Bennett	5		
R. J. Stewart, hit wkt., b. Miss Ben.	0	b. Miss Bennett	5
S. F. Fitzroy, i. b. w., b. Miss Scrymser	14		
R. Robinson, not out	2	not out	15
E. C. Hayward, b. Miss Bennett	4		
A. Pell, b. Miss Bennett	6		
Byes	1		
Wides	2		
Total	60	Total	22

LADIES OF STATEN ISLAND.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Miss Heineken, c. and b. Fry	1	run out	3
Miss Robinson, run out	2	b. Youle	23
Miss Dowler, c. Hayward, b. Youle	9	c. and b. Youle	15
Miss Edwards, run out	0	c. Fitzroy, b. Youle	1
Miss McNamee, c. Fry, b. Youle	4	c. Robinson, b. Youle	2
Miss Coffin, c. and b. Youle	0	b. Youle	0
Miss Scrymser, b. Youle	0	b. Stewart	5
Miss Bonner, not out	2	not out	2
Miss Bennett, b. Youle	0	c. Fry, b. Stewart	0
Miss Harrison, c. Fitzroy, b. Grierson	0	c. Fry, b. Stewart	0
Miss E. Scrymser, c. Pell, b. Quaile	0	c. Fitzroy, b. Stewart	0
Byes	3	byes	2
		byes	5
Total	21	Total	58

TENNIS AT A GOLF CLUB.

Scores at the Morristown Tournament —Miles Brothers Win.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 19.—The Morris County Golf Club began its invitation tournament this afternoon on the club grounds, near Convent Station. The games were scheduled for yesterday afternoon, but owing to the moist condition of the turf it was decided to postpone play until to-day. The players engaged in the tourney include most of the Orange cracks, with a sprinkling of home talent, which, however, disappeared after the first two rounds.

The crowd was large and enthusiastic, but it missed the best exhibition of the day, the doubles match between Gould and Frank Miles and George and Robert Miles. This was a first-rate match, but no result was reached on account of the late hour at which it was begun. All four men played steadily, and even brilliantly at times, skyrocket shots by Gould and Robert Miles bringing down the house. The play in the singles was fairly good, and most of the matches were evenly contested. The semi-final round was reached, and to-morrow George Miles will meet Hague while Robert Miles tackles Gould. The brothers should meet in the finals.

Forbes, the local crack, did not come up to expectations owing to his slight experience in tournament play, and Hague held him safe in the deciding set. The first set of the match between Gould and F. Miles and George and R. Miles will stand, but the unfinished second set will probably be replayed. The scores:

Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—M. Walker beat T. S. Kingman, 6—2, 6—2; Clifford A. Gould beat R. Turnbull, 6—3, 8—4; H. W. Hague beat J. D. Forbes, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

First Round—Robert M. Miles, Jr., beat Oscar Smith, 6—1, 6—2; Clifford A. Gould beat M. Walker, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2; H. W. Hague beat James B. Lowell by default; George A. Miles beat Frank T. Miles, 6—1, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Forbes and Walker beat Brush and Hastings, 6—3, 6—4; R. M. Miles, Jr., and George H. Miles beat Clifford A. Gould and Frank T. Miles, 9—7, 2—2, (unfinished.)

FOOTBALL AT CORNELL.

Only Three of Last Year's Team Will Be Absent This Season.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The football season opened here on Sept. 10, with Capt. Wyckoff in charge of about fifteen candidates. Daily practice in tackling the dummy, punting, and dropping on the ball was indulged in until Coach Marshall Newell arrived on the 16th. The last week has shown an increase in the number of candidates, so that there are now about twenty-five men in all on the field every day. Several of the old men will not return until next week, and no lining up will be practiced until then.

Coach Newell has the candidates out for an hour each morning, and an hour and a half each afternoon. They are first put at work tackling the dummy back of the clubhouse. Newell lays great stress on this feature of his system of training, and its good effects were seen in every game last year. After the tackling practice is over, the backs are taken out for practice in starting, passing, and punting, while the line men are sent for a run of about a mile.

As to the prospects of the team, not much can be said as yet. Last year's team will be back with three exceptions—Warner, Cannon, and Ohl. Their three positions—left guard, right guard, and full back—will be hard to fill. The only man who can approach Ohl as a fullback is Fennell, who played centre last year. He is thought to be fully as good a punter as Ohl, but is not so sure at tackling. If Fennell is put back of the line, of course there will be a big hole at centre to fill also. If these three positions in the line can be filled satisfactorily, Cornell should have a stronger team than ever before. For the tackles, the most promising men are Rogers and Freeborn. In addition to these are Hall, stroke of the Henley crew; McLaughlin, '98, and Sweetland of last year's Union College team. For ends, Taussig and Beacham have had the most experience, but they will be crowded hard by six or eight other good candidates.

Capt. Wyckoff will play at quarter, his old position. There are any number of good heavy half backs out, among them Saussy, Dyer, and Starbuck of last year's team, White of last year's Elmira Athletic Club, and Johnson of the Chicago Athletic Club. Fennell is looked upon as the only possible man for full back. He is heavy, but active, and a hard line bucker.

Manager White announces the following schedule:

Sept. 26—University of Syracuse at Ithaca.
Oct. 5—Open.
Oct. 12—Western Reserve University at Ithaca.
Oct. 19—Open.
Oct. 26—Harvard at Cambridge.
Nov. 9—Princeton at New-York.
Nov. 16—Brown at Ithaca.
Thanksgiving Day—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

For the open dates it is thought probable that games may be arranged with Williams and Michigan.

Princeton's Football Dates.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 19.—Treasurer Andrus of the Football Association to-day announced the full schedule of games for the season of 1895. A short season has been arranged, beginning Oct. 2 and ending Nov. 23. The usual game with Pennsylvania is noticeably omitted, and "Pennsy's" usual date is given to Cornell at New-York. Following is the completed schedule:

Oct. 2, Elizabeth Athletic Club, at Elizabeth.
Oct. 5, Rutgers College, at Princeton.
Oct. 9, University of Virginia, at Baltimore.
Oct. 12, Lafayette, at Princeton.
Oct. 16, Franklin and Marshall, at Princeton.
Oct. 19, Lehigh, at Philadelphia.
Oct. 23, Union, at Princeton.
Oct. 26, Orange Athletic Club, at Orange.
Oct. 30, Lehigh, at Princeton.
Nov. 2, Crescent Athletic Club, at Brooklyn.
Nov. 9, Cornell, at New-York.
Nov. 23, Yale, at New-York.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

Racing at Brighton Beach.
Baseball.—Baltimore vs. Brooklyn, at Eastern Park.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.

International athletic games, New-York Athletic Club vs. London Athletic Club, at Manhattan Field, 2 P. M.
Yachting.—First race for Seawanhaka's Cup between Spruce IV. of England and the Ethelwynn, off Oyster Bay.
Racing at Gravesend.
Baseball.—Brooklyn vs. Baltimore, at Eastern Park, 3:45 P. M.

WROTE A LETTER TO THE MAGISTRATE

Ten Pushcart Peddlers Thus Escape a Fine or Imprisonment.

Ten Greek pushcart peddlers saved themselves from a fine or imprisonment for violating city ordinances by handing Magistrate Wentworth, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, a letter composed by them during their night's stay in the Elizabeth Street Station. Policeman Breen arrested the ten lucky ones and five others at Chambers and Centre Streets. The letter which was translated by Marc Moustaki, an interpreter, said:

Your Honor: We wish to state that on the 17th day of this month six

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Unsettled Markets and More Active Speculation.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher—Provisions Firmer —Cotton Higher—Coffee Better.

The grain trading was more active, and local speculators had increased interest, while prices were influenced by the West to a great degree, although the local export demand was better. Wheat closed lower, while corn and oats were higher. Provisions were at advanced prices, and more active. Cotton was active, and higher on decreased crop estimate. Coffee advanced a few points and closed firm.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator	63 @	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	25 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40 @	40¼
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.15 @	$3.25
Flour, straights, Winter	3.10 @	3.20
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.00 @	10.25
Lard, Western steam	.. @	6.30
Beef, family	9.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21 @	21½
Sugar, granulated	4 3-16@	4½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7½@	8¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	12.00 @	12.25
Lead	3.30 @	3.35

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm at ⅛c advance on foreign buying; fell ⅛@¼c on local realizing; advanced 1@1¼c on better cables, firmer West, and free local covering; lost 1¼@1⅝c through realizing here and at the West; rallied ⅛@¼c, and closed firm at ⅜c decline, with a fairly active local trade. Spot was firmer early, but closed easier on options, with a moderate demand. Sales, 92,000 bushels, all for export, including 20,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at December price, free on board, afloat; 40,000 bushels No. 2 red, at ⅜c under December, free on board, afloat, and 32,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, ⅜c under December, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, at December price, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 64¼c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 67c; No. 1 Manitoba, 66c....Clearances hence, 106,581 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 107,416 bushels; receipts, 114,650 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 129,732 bushels; in the interior, 1,044,222 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened weak, and declined ¼c, but rallied ⅝@1c on firmer cables, foreign buying, lightreceipts, and following the West, with local shorts covering; fell ⅛@⅞c with the late weakness West; closed firm at ⅛@⅜c advance, with trading more active, and mainly on local account....Spot was scarce and firm, with fair demand. Sales, 47,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 for export, at 2¼c over October, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 31,000 bushels No. 2 at ⅝@1c over October, or 40@40⅜c, elevator....Receipts, 108,500 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 155,670 bushels; in the interior, 292,794 bushels....Clearances hence, 219,698 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 224,625 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were more active and advanced ½c with the West and corn; declined ⅛@⅜c on realizing, and closed steady at ⅛@¼c advance, with trading chiefly switching between October and December....Spot were moderately active and ½@⅝c higher with options....Sales, 59,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 29@29¼c; No. 3 white at 27c; No. 2 white, clipped, 30c; No. 3, 29c; No. 2 mixed, 25c; No. 3, 24½c; rejected white, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 25¾c for new and 26¼@26¾c for 30,000 bushels old; track mixed, 25@27c; track white, 27@33c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 108,000 bushels; exports, 131 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	10,000	62⅞@63	13-16 63
October	175,000	63¼@64⅜	63¼
December	3,730,000	64⅞@66	7-16 65
February	50,000	67⅛@68½	67⅛
March	50,000	68⅛@69½	68⅛
May	920,000	68⅜@70	68⅝
Total	4,935,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	60,000	39¼@39⅝	39⅝
October	320,000	39 @40	39¼
November	....	....@....	38¾
December	....	....@....	38⅝
May	170,000	35½@36	35⅞
Total	550,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	10,000	24⅝@....	24⅝
October	220,000	24⅜@24¾	24½
December	200,000	25 @25½	25
May	30,000	26¼@....	26¼
No. 2 white—			
October	....	....@....	26½
Total	460,000		

FLOUR—Asking prices were generally advanced 5@10c per bbl, but trading was fair early in the day at the old rates. Sales, 34,500 bbls, including of City Mills 6,250 bbls patents, 12,150 bbls clear, and 2,000 bbls extra, at quotations; 6,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.60; 1,500 bbls Bakers' extra at $2.90; 1,600 bbls Winter patents at $3.45@$3.50; 300 bbls No. 2 at $2.60; 2,700 bbls straights at $3.20@$3.35; 600 bbls supers at $2.40; 150 bbls No. 1 at $2.75, and 1,050 bbls clear at $3@$3.15....Arrivals, 9,505 bbls and 10,526 sacks; exports, 3,870 bbls and 9,440 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 41,814 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@$2.40
Supers	2.25@ 2.40
No. 2	2.50@ 2.60
No. 1	2.65@ 2.75
Clears	3.00@ 3.15
Straights	3.15@ 3.20
White wheat straights	3.25@ 3.30
Patents	3.40@ 3.55
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50
City patents	4.10@ 4.35
City clears	3.85@ 4.10
City extras	3.25@ 3.45
City supers	.. @ 3.10
City fines	.. @ 2.90

SPRING.	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	@ ..
Supers	2.00@	@ Nominal
No. 2	2.25@	@$2.50
No. 1	2.40@$2.70	$2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.15	3.15@ 3.25
Patents	3.10@ 3.15	3.25@ 3.35
Special brands	3.20@ 3.30	3.40@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Steady and in good demand; sales 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.55@$3; fancy, $3.10.

CORN PRODUCTS—Moderately active and very steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.65; Sagamore, $2.65; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.60@$2.70; brewers' meal, 90@95c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 75c; coarse meal, 79c; fine do, 90@95c.

OATMEAL—Steady and in fair demand. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.40; cut, $3.40@$3.80; ground, $3.10@$3.20, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 8 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 46@47c; Western, 44@45c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; small sales at $2 per 100 lb.

BARLEY—Dull and steady. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 60@65c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Steady and less active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 72½@75c; middlings, 90@92½c; sharps, 92½@95c; rye feed, 80@82½c; oilmeal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 60@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was dull here yesterday. Bids from exporters were scarce, and for small lots. For important lots the foreign markets had low bids, while more determined to await developments concerning the new crop, as well as indications that the accumulations here were sufficient to prevent uneasiness. The fact that there was no increase of demand and that values were barely steady with the certainty of a late cotton crop and delayed supplies of new oil by at least three weeks formed features for slight depression. There was one lot of 100 bbls off-grade yellow sold at 26c, with 26@26¼c quoted for good off-grade; for prime yellow 26¾c was bid and 27c asked for some light quantities, while other bidding for that grade was at 26½c. COCOANUT OIL was slow, with buyers well supplied by recent arrivals; Ceylon quoted at 4⅞@5c. PALM was at steady prices on fair inquiries; Lagos at 5@5⅛c; prime red at 4¾@4¾c. LINSEED had a fair inquiry; American at 42c, boiled at 45c, and Calcutta at 47c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in moderate demand; 50@51c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 19.—The only quotation on Pittsburg and Oil City Exchanges to-day was $1.21; Standard's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moved upward a little again yesterday, while the close was firm. The strength was based upon a freer outlet for cash goods at the West, more especially of meats, although lard there was under a little more attention, whatever indifference was shown here by refiners and exporters. The impression prevailed that in the event of prolonged firmness more confidence would come about on the part of buyers, but if the packers became arrayed again for weakness, that the growing interest would be abated, except perhaps for meats, which seem to be urgently wanted by consumers, after their long holding off in material buying. The week's hog packing was 155,000 head; same time last year, 190,000 head.

LARD—The temper was better, while 7½ points advance in the West, and a corresponding rise held here. The West closed at 5.92c nominal for September, while October was at 5.85c to 5.92c, closing at 5.92c; January at 5.80@5.87½c, closing at 5.87½; May at 6.00@6.02c, closing at 6.02c, nominal. Cash here was sold early at 6.25c for 250 tcs., to a local refiner, closing nominally at 6.30c. City steam was firm at 6.05c, at which 40 tcs were sold. Options, no sales; October closed at 6.27c, nominal. Refined was without much demand; Continent was quoted at 6.65c, and South American at 6.90c; compound lard was in moderate demand; quoted at 4¼@5c, as to quality.

PORK—The exporters were doing little here, but their small takings were at firm prices, while the West made further slight headway in an advancing tendency, and closed 10c to 12½c better on January and May, although nearer months were not materially changed at the West. September closed at $8.25; October was at $8.15@$8.35, closing at $8.25 bid; January at $9.50@$9.65, closing at $9.62; May at $9.72½@$9.85, closing at $9.85 bid. Quotations here: For mess in job lots, $10@$10.25; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50.

BACON—Made a further moderate advance on the short rib dealings at the West, without especial life in a speculative way, but evidently a steadily hardening tone through confidence, and based in part upon the livelier distributions of general meats. At the West September closed at $5.22½@$5.25, closing at $5.22½ bid; January at $5.15@$5.25, closing at $5.15; January was at $4.87½@$4.95, closing at $4.95.

CUTMEATS—There was a strong market here for hams, and heavy average pickled shoulders, which were more freely wanted, while bellies were held at rather more regular prices, although not under marked demands. At the West the distributing business was good and general, at firmer prices. City-pickled shoulders, 5¾c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6¼@6¾c; 10-lb average, 7@7¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9@9¼c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, and 7@7¼c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¼c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¼c.

BEEF—The market here was well sustained on moderate demands. Sales, 200 tcs city extra India mess on private terms. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades, and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Continued in favor of buyers on a slow demand. Nominal figures were $14 at the West and $15 here.

HOGS—Were at stronger prices here, especially light averages. Receipts at the West, 37,945 head; same time last year, 35,407 head. Chicago—Receipts, 22,000 head; best light average and medium strong; others weak to 5c lower; $3.80@$4.65. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,607 head; steady; $3.75@$4.50. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,304 head; active; firm; $3.65@$4.50. Omaha—Receipts, 2,000 head; slow; $3.80@$4.20. Pittsburg—Active; $4.50@$4.85. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,734 head; $3.75@$4.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 3,000 head; lower; $4@$4.50. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.60@$4.65. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,000 head; active; $4.25@$4.55. Quotations here were at 6¼c for heavy, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6⅝c for pigs.

TALLOW—There were further sales late yesterday of 150 hhds city at 1¼c; the supplies for the week were closely sold; that price was further bid while special bids were held at 4⅜c, although it was possible that a bid of 4 5-16c would have brought further business. For country a moderate demand at firm prices, with 50,000 lb taken up at 4⅝@4¾c, as to quality. For Australian 5@5¼c quoted nominal.

STEARINE—For oleostearine demand was unimportant; a bid of 6c would probably have led to business, although in instances a little more was asked. The local lard refiners were supplied against their trading in compound lard, while the West with its home market dull, was not bidding here. For lard stearine a slow and nominal market at 7⅛@7⅜c for Western. For oleooil sales in Rotterdam at 45 florins for Swift's extra and 46 florins for Harrison.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened very steady and gained 15@20 points through local buying, with only moderate selling, and the close firm. Cables were firmer, or about ⅛c higher for both Havre and Hamburg, while indirect reports from Santos show very moderate receipts. Spot Rio was neglected, but steady at 15¾c for No. 7....Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 14.10c; 250 bags at 14.05c; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 1,500 bags at 14.95c; October, 500 bags at 14.85c, 2,000 bags at 14.95c; December, 1,250 bags at 14.50c, 500 bags at 14.55c, 1,000 bags at 14.60c, 1,500 bags at 14.65c; March, 250 bags at 14.10c, 1,250 bags at 14.20c; total, 9,750 bags; total for day, 10,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.45@14.55	12.25@12.35
February	14.30@14.40	12.20@12.30
March	14.20@14.25	12.10@12.20
April	14.05@14.15	12.05@12.15
May	13.90@14.00	12.05@12.10
September	14.90@15.00	14.10@14.20
October	14.95@15.00	13.80@13.85
November	14.75@14.85	12.75@12.80
December	14.65@14.70	12.55@12.60

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	239,355
Arrivals—Ex steamship Mohawk (Rio, via Europe)	500
Steamship Salerno, Rio	10,887
Steamship Salerno, Santos	3,000— 13,887
Total	253,742
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	7,675
Total stock in New-York to-day	246,067
Total stock in Baltimore	51,875
Arrivals—Bark Good News	6,500
Total	58,375
Deliveries yesterday	408—57,967
Total stock in New-Orleans	34,727
Arrivals	....
Total	34,727
Deliveries yesterday	270—34,457 92,424
Total stock in United States	338,491
Afloat from Rio per steam to Sept. 18	83,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Sept. 18	122,000
Afloat from Victoria to Sept. 9	18,000
	218,000
Total	556,491
Same time 1894	409,967

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15¾@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 10.1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¾@19½
Bocono	17¾@18	Bucara'ga	18¾@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @20¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, fi'e to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18¾@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¾@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts were influenced mainly by an unconfirmed report that "Neill's" crop estimate would be only 7,250,000 bales, and prices advanced rapidly, with free local covering and a little buying for outside account. The close showed a firm market at 15@17 points advance. Spot was firm at 1-16c advance, but without sales reported.

Middling Gulf	8½
Middling uplands	8¾

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	5-16c on
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅝c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
September	8.03@8.04	8.03	8.00	400
October	8.04@8.05	8.05	7.93	29,900
November	8.10@8.11	8.12	8.01	13,500
December	8.18@..	8.20	8.08	30,800
January	8.26@8.27	8.27	8.15	160,300
February	8.31@8.33	8.33	8.24	2,400
March	8.37@8.38	8.39	8.26	26,700
April	8.44@8.44	8.43	8.40	2,600
May	8.47@8.49	8.48	8.43	2,600
Total				269,200

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

	S.	S.& M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	2308	3989	5013	4630	3074	..
New-Orleans	2278	5885	2119	3724	1273	..
Mobile	237	349	640	375	231	..
Savannah	3546	3339	5500	4436	4788	..
Charleston	1800	1619	999	1400	1253	..
Wilmington	449	290	645	650	891	..
Norfolk	171	549	671	420	905	..
New-York	..	416	..	..	..	..
Boston	..	..	..	12	..	..
Philadelphia	246	285	399	93	90	..
West Point	284	48	29	..	..	..
Total	11319	16869	16015	15740	12505	..
This day last week	6468	8109	9191	7689	6596	8982
This day last year	18458	30425	28908	22147	19640	23634

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES.—Demand very good for old crop at full prices, as new crop arrives slowly.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE.—Receipts more liberal, with the inquiry good and values firm.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1¾@2¼
Good	4⅜@4½	Java	2½@3⅜
Prime	4⅝@5	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, ton	$13.00
Fair	3⅝@4		
Head	6⅛@6¼	100 lb	65@ 70

SUGAR—The raw market was firm and demand light. Sale of 650 bags muscovado, 89°, at a price to be based on the next sale. Refined in moderate demand at firm prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @3⅛
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝@2¾
Centrifugals, 96° test	3¼@3⅜

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominos	4 15-16@5⅛
Cutloaf	4 15-16@5⅛
Crushed	4 15-16@5¼
Powdered	4 9-16@4¾
Coarse powdered	4 9-16@4¾
Granulated	4 5-16@4¼
Fine granulated	4 1-16@4⅛
Coarse granulated	4 7-16@4⅜
Extra fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅜
Confectioners' granulated	4 9-16@4¾
Cubes	4 9-16@4¾
XXXX powdered	4 13-16@5
Mold A	4 9-16@4¾
Diamond A	4 5-16@4⅛
Confectioners' A	4 3-16@4⅛
(1) Columbia A	4 1-16@4⅛
(2) Windsor A	4 1-16@4⅛
(3) Ridgewood A	4 1-16@4⅛
(4) Phoenix A	4 1-16@4⅛
(5) Empire A	4 @4 3-16
No. 6	3 15-16@4⅛
No. 7	3 13-16@4
No. 8	3⅞ @3 15-16
No. 9	3 11-16@3⅞
No. 10	3⅝ @3 13-16
No. 11	3 9-16@3⅝
No. 12	3½ @3 11-16
No. 13	@3¾
No. 14	@3¼

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—New State pea beans settled to $1.55, at which price several jobbing sales are reported. A small lot of new medium sold at $1.55, and about a half car of choice new red kidney at $1.50. Most holders of old marrow feel fairly steady at $1.60, but some others have shaded the price 2½@5c in order to secure trade; stocks are now in pretty good shape. The pressure to sell old foreign beans, of which there are a good many in store, has a depressing effect on the domestic, and values are weak in consequence. Green peas about steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, pea, 1895, choice, per bushel, $1.55; do, 1894, $1.50; do, marrow, $1.55@$1.60; do, medium, $1.45@$1.50; do, white kidney, $2; do, red kidney, $1.40@$1.45; do, turtle soup, $1.70@$1.75; do, yellow eye, $2; do, lima, $3.20@$3.25; do, foreign, marrow, $1.40@$1.45; do, foreign, pea, $1.30@$1.40; do, foreign, medium, 1895, $1.50; do, 1894, $1.25@$1.35; green peas, bbls, 95c; do, bags, 87½@90c; do, Scotch, 85@90c.

BUTTER—Light receipts, with a short supply of fancy creamery, and the close firm at 21@21½c. Stock just under is meeting with fair attention. State dairy, quiet, unless fancy, which is in light supply.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras .21 @..
Creamery, Western, extras .21 @21½
Creamery, Western, firsts .18 @20
Creamery, Western, seconds .15 @17
Creamery, Western, thirds .13 @14
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras .19 @19½
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts .16½@18
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds .14 @15½
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts .15½@17½
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds .14 @15
State dairy, tubs, thirds .12 @13
Western imitation creamery, firsts .14 @15
Western imitation creamery, seconds .11 @12
Western dairy, firsts .12 @13
Western dairy, thirds and seconds .9½@11
Western factory, June, extras .11¾@12½
Western factory, tubs, June, extras .11¾@12
Western factory, tubs, June, firsts .11 @11¾
Western factory, firkins, current make .10½@11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, firsts .10¾@11
Western factory, current make, tubs, seconds .10 @10½
Western factory, fourths to thirds .8 @ 9½

CHEESE—Under light offerings and a moderate demand, the best large full cream is firmer. Small sizes of cream firm and in fair request. Part skims quiet.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy .7¼@..
State, full cream, large, white, fancy .7¼@7¼
State, full cream, large, prime to choice .6¾@7¼
State, full cream, large, fair to good .5¾@6
State, full cream, large, common .@5½
State, full cream, small size, col'd f'cy .8¼@..
State, full cream, small size, white, f'cy .8¼@..
State, full cream, small, good to ch'ce .7¼@8
State, full cream, small, com. to fair .6 @7
State, part skims, Chenango and adjoining boring counties, small, prime to choice .@5
State, part skims, large, white, choice .5¼@5½
State, part skims, large, colored, choice .@5
State, part skims, fair to prime .3½@4½
State, part skims, common .@3
State, full skims .1¾@2

EGGS—Fair receipts, and only a moderate demand. Fancy and common qualities are steady, the latter having sold up rather closely; all others are offered freely.

State, country marks, per doz .16½@ 17
Pennsylvania, country marks .16 @ 17
Western, fresh gathered, northerly sections, choice .16 @ 16½
Western, northerly sections, good quality .15½@ 16
Western, central sections, good to prime .15½@ 16
Western, southerly sections, fair to good .15 @ 15½
Western, refrigerator, prime .15 @ 15½
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 36-dozen case .$4.00 @$4.30
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case .3.30 @ 3.60
Western, dirties, candled, 30-dozen case .3.00 @ 3.30
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case .2.25 @ 2.75
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case .2.50 @ 3.00
Western, culls, ungraded .1.90 @ 2.50

FRUITS—FRESH—Fancy soft red table apples are scarce and firm, and choice lots of shipping fruit, either red or green sorts, have a fair demand; under grades dull. Bartlett pears are unchanged in price, but warmer weather causes some pressure to sell all overripe or soft lots. Seckel steady, but of very irregular size and value. Later kinds steady for choice quality. Delaware grapes scarce and firm, but there is an ample supply of all white and black kinds, and rather a quiet trade for them. Peaches in light supply and firm. Plums scarce. Muskmelons sell high when of fine quality. Cranberries in large supply, weather unfavorable, and prices weak under pressure to sell. Reports of damage to crop by frost are coming from both Jersey and Cape Cod, but the extent of the injury is not yet known. We quote: Apples, red round hoops, $1.50@$2.25; do, Blush, $1.50@$1.75; do, green, $1.37@$1.62; do, red, flat hoops, $1.50@$2; do, Blush, $1.37@$1.62; do, green, $1.25@$1.50; do, open heads, 75c@$1.25. Pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $2@$4; do, Boston boxes, $1.75@$2; do, up-river gift crates, 75c@$1.25; Seckel, per bbl, $1.75@$3.50; Beurre Bosc, $1.50@$3; Beurre Clairgeau and d'Anjou, $1.50@$2.25; Sheldon, $1.50@$2; Louise Bonne, $1.50@$1.75; Swan's Orange, $1.50@$2. Plums, per 10-lb basket, 40@50c. Peaches, Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per carrier, $1.50@$2.50; do, per crate, $1.25@$1.75; do, Jersey, fancy, per basket, $1.50@$1.75; do, fair to good, 75c@$1.25; do, culls, 40@50c. Watermelons, large, per 100, $15@$22; do, small, $5@$12. Muskmelons, per bbl, $1@$5—most sales $2@$3. Grapes, Delaware, State, per basket, 14@16c; Niagara, 7@11c; Concord, 8@10c; do, up-river, Delaware, cases, $1.25@$1.50; do, white, 50@75c; do, black, 50@65c; do, up-river, large baskets, Concord, 12@13c; do, small baskets, 7@8c; wine grapes, in bulk, per lb, 1½@2c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $5@$6; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.

FRUITS—DRIED—Buyers are taking hold of new evaporated apples so slowly that, with increasing supplies, receivers are making further concessions in price. Fancy State or Michigan lots would hardly exceed 6½c, while prime to choice grades range from 5¼@6c, latter in a smallish way. Poor fruit is exceedingly hard to move, and a car of Illinois stock has been sold to an exporter at 4½c Old apples entirely neglected. Sun-dried sliced and coarse cut apples continue to arrive freely, and further additions to the accumulations here tend to make a very weak, unsettled market, except, perhaps, for strictly prime heavy-packed quarters, such as exporters want to put in on some of their early sales. Chops and cores and skins unchanged. Raspberries, huckleberries and blackberries are easy. Choice dry cherries rather firm. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1895, fancy, 6¼c; do prime to choice, 5½@6c; do common to good, 4@5c; do, 1894, common to fancy, 4@6¼c; do sun-dried, sliced, 2¾@4c; do coarse cut, 2½@3½c; chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, 1c; peaches, peeled, North Carolina, 6½@7¼c; do Georgia, 5½@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 17c; do sun-dried, 15½@16c; cherries, choice, dry, 9@9½c; huckleberries, 7¼@7½c; blackberries, new, 3¾@4c; do, old, 3c; apricots, 16@11c; prunes, 4@6c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The Jews observed the holiday so closely that scarcely any business was done, and the market had an easy tone throughout. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 11c; chickens, 9½@10½c; roosters, 6@6½c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 60@85c; geese, $1@$1.37.

DRESSED—Absence of Jewish buyers makes dull trade to-day, and holders are pressing for sales at easy prices with no chance of a clearance. Scalded chickens have fallen to 9½@10c, for average prime lines, and buyers who will take chickens at 10c can generally get fowls at same price, but fowls are relatively less plenty, and could hardly be bought alone below 10½c. Dry-picked chickens are very dull and weak. Spring turkeys, much plentier, neglected and lower. Spring ducks, weak. We quote: Turkeys, old, 10@12c per lb; do, young, 6@10c; fowls, 10c; old cocks, 5½@6c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 12@18c; do, Western, dry-picked, 7@10½c; do, scalded, 9@10c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 15@15½c; do, Western, 7@11c; Eastern geese, 15@17c; squab, per doz, $1.50@$2.25.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes about steady; trade quiet and offerings liberal. Onions in fair demand and steadier.

Cauliflowers, good to choice, per bbl .$1.50@$2.00
Cauliflowers, inferior, per bbl .75@ 1.00
Cucumber pickles, choice, per 1,000 .2.00@ 3.00
Cucumber pickles, poor to fair, 1,000 .50@ 1.50
Corn, Hackensack, per 1,000 .5.00@10.00
Corn, other Jersey, per 1,000 .4.00@ 7.50
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks .30@ 40
Celery, State and Western, average prime, per dozen stalks .20@ 25
Celery, State and Western, small, per dozen stalks .7@ 15
Celery, Jersey, prime, dozen stalks .20@ 30
Celery, Jersey, small, dozen stalks .7@ 10
Celery, Jersey and L. I., doz. flat bchs .1.00@ 1.50
Eggplants, Jersey, per bbl .50@ 75
Lima beans, Hackensack, per bag .75@ 1.25
Onions, Orange Co. white, per bbl .1.25@ 1.75
Onions, Orange Co. red per bbl .75@ .90
Onions, Orange Co. yellow, per bbl .90@ 1.12
Onions, State yellow, per d. h. bbl .1.25@ ..
Onions, Eastern white, per bbl .1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern yellow, per bbl .1.25@ 1.37
Onions, Eastern red, per bbl .1.00@ 1.12
Peppers, Jersey, per bbl .50@ 75
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl .@ 75
Squash, Marrow, per bbl .50@ 60
Tomatoes, Jersey, per box .20@ 30
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl .40@ 50

POTATOES.

Long Island Rose, in bulk, per bbl .$1.12@$1.37
Jersey Rural and Blush, choice, bbl .1.10@ 1.15
Jersey Giants &c., in bulk, per bbl .1.00@ 1.05
Yellow sweets, Jersey, per d. h. bbl .@ 2.50
Yellow sweets, Va., per full-size bbl .2.12@ 2.25
Yellow sweets, Va., small bbls .2.00@ 2.12

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand for hay is sluggish, and it is only the moderate scale of receipts which enables receivers to maintain prices. Straw firm. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@85c; do, shipping, 65c; clover mixed, 60@65c; clover, 55c. Rye straw, long, 50@60c; few extra lots, 65c; do, short, 40@45c. Oat straw, 40@45c.

HOPS—Buying orders were scarce, and offers rather urgent, with prices barely steady.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice .6 @7
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime .4½@5½
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common .3 @4
State N. Y., old olds .1½@3

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Upward Movement in Stocks Makes Further Progress.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES EASIER

Sharp Advances in Tobacco and Chicago Gas—The Grangers and Southwestern Stocks Strong—Progress in Many Directions.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The recovery which started in on Monday last made further progress to-day. In addition to covering of short contracts, there was new buying for the advance, and stocks moved up rather easily. The important incident of the day was the break in foreign exchange rates and the weakness of the exchange market at the close of business. The prediction of large shipments of gold on Saturday now seems unlikely to be fulfilled, and should this prove to be the case the bears will lose their chief bugaboo. The Treasury continues to gain gold daily.

The Directors of the National Lead Company to-day declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on its common stock, the first division of profits since 1894, when 3 per cent. was paid. The company has enjoyed its share of the improvement in general business, and the Directors felt fully justified in making the distribution. The time for depositing Erie stocks, common and preferred, under the plan of reorganization, will expire to-morrow. Deposits already have been large, the line of people extending out to the sidewalk to-day. There is no doubt now that the plan will be carried through successfully and promptly. Mr. J. P. Morgan formally announced to-day that he had purchased the control of the New-England road in the open market, that he had offered it to the New-Haven at cost, and that he believed his proposition would be accepted. The Pacific Mail-Panama Railway settlement has been agreed upon, and only awaits formal action by the Directors of the respective companies to become operative. It is announced that Mr. Morgan has suggested amendments in the Reading reorganization plan, and that when they are agreed to, as they will be, the plan will be promulgated. Plans to remove the Chicago gas companies beyond the reach of frivolous legal attack and annoyance are under consideration, and, it is intimated by insiders, are likely to prove effectual. All these facts go to show that material progress is being made in many directions, and that the process of building up is well under way.

While practically everything on the list was strong, the principal advances and the greatest activity were in the industrial group. Tobacco scored an advance of 5¾ points to 102¾, on a report that a settlement had been reached with the plug manufacturers. Chicago Gas sold at 70 and closed at 69⅞, a net gain of 2⅜ points. Lead, on the declaration of the dividend, gained 1⅝ points. The shorts in Distillers covered, and the price advanced 1½ points. The complete reorganization of the property awaits the decision of Judge Beekman on the Greenhalgh proceedings in this city. The case was closed a month ago. Tennessee Coal and Iron was bought, on the satisfactory showing of earnings made yesterday, and at the close it was up a point. General Electric, on small transactions, advanced a point.

The Grangers and the southwestern stocks led the railway market. With the inception of Burlington, which was down ⅛, the Granger group closed higher, the advance being led by St. Paul with a gain of a point. Missouri Pacific gained 1¼, and Kansas and Texas preferred 1. Fractional gains were made by Louisville and Nashville, Erie, Reading, Pacific Mail, and Wabash preferred. Jersey Central closed at 114¼, a net gain of 2¾ points. Lackawanna gained 2 points, and Delaware and Hudson ⅝. The close was strong at the best prices of the day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in fair demand. Rates were 2 per cent. for 30 days, 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, particularly for high-class names. The supply has continued to improve. Quotations were 4 per cent. for 60 and 90 days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for names less well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $103,579,917; balances, $7,654,805; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $530,010.

Money in London, ¼@½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 11-16@¾ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very weak, owing to a pressure of bankers' bills partly against securities and partly against the expected movement of cotton. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.89¼ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88@$4.88¼ for 60-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87¼@$4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, ¾ premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅜ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$65,435,079
Imports for the same period	23,207,503
Net exports	$42,228,176
Net exports to date, 1894	65,459,787
Net exports to date, 1893	14,263,424
Net exports to date, 1892	52,063,317

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining pf. ⅞
American Tobacco 5¾
Chicago Gas 2⅜
C., C., C. & St. Louis 1⅛
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf. 1½
Chicago M. & St. P. 1
Colorado Fuel & Iron ⅞
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 2
Dist. & Cattle Feeding 1⅛
General Electric 1
Laclede Gas 2
Laclede Gas pf. 1
Manhattan 1½
Minn. & St. Louis 1
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf. 1⅜
Minn. Iron 1
Missouri Pacific 1¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf. 1
National Lead 1⅜
National Lead pf. 1¼
New-Jersey Central 1⅜
New-York, Lake Erie & Western ⅞
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf. ¾
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf. ⅛
Ore. Short Line & U. N. 1
Philadelphia & Reading ⅞
St. P. & Omaha pf. 1
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1
U. S. Rubber 1¼

There were no declines of consequence.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	213
American Exchange	161
Commerce	190
Continental	125
Corn Exchange	285
Irving	185
Manhattan	195
Mechanics'	186
Merchants'	134
Metropolitan	2
New-York	230
New-York County	580
Ninth National	120
Seaboard National	166
Seventh National	115
State of New-York	108
Third National	105
Tradesmen's	96

One hundred shares of Merchants' sold at 134.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	22½	23¼	22½	23¼	23	23¾	600
American Cotton Oil pf	73½	73½	73¼	73½	71	73½	19
American Express	115	115	115	115	113½	115	1
*American Sugar Refining	107⅝	108⅝	107¼	108	108	108⅝	15,930
*American Sugar Refining pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	101½	114
American Tobacco	97	102¾	96¼	102¾	102⅝	102¾	81,524
At., T. & S. F., 3d in. pd.	20	20	20	20	..	..	50
A., T. & S. F., all in pd.	22⅛	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	14,226
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	33⅛	33¾	33⅛	33¾	33	33¾	200
Atlantic & Pacific	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1¼	1	1⅝	201
Canada Southern	55	55	55	55	54½	55	5
Central Pacific	19	19	19	19	19¼	20	25
Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅞	20¾	19⅞	20¼	20¼	20½	1,000
Chicago Gas	67½	70	67½	69⅞	69⅝	69⅞	54,320
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	51	52	50
Chicago & Northwestern	103⅝	103¾	103⅛	103⅝	103¾	104	1,310
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	146	146	146	146	144	148	15
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	85½	85¾	84¾	85¼	85¼	85⅝	16,140
C., C., C. & St. Louis	44⅞	45⅝	44⅞	45⅝	45½	45⅝	1,900
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	94	97	100
C., M. & St. Paul	74⅞	75⅝	74⅞	75⅝	75⅝	75¾	25,445
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	129	129	129	129	128¾	129¼	142
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	77¾	77⅞	77⅛	77¾	77⅝	77¾	8,810
Cleveland & Pittsburg	165	165	165	163	162½	..	13
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6	7	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	38	38⅜	38	38⅜	38⅜	38½	1,050
Consolidated Gas Company	143¼	143¼	143½	143½	143	144	10
Delaware & Hudson	132⅝	133¾	132⅝	133⅛	133⅛	133¼	3,468
Delaware, Lack. & West.	167⅝	168	167¼	168	167½	168	925
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	53⅞	54	53⅝	54	53⅞	54	400
Dist. & Cattle Feed., all in. pd.	19½	20⅜	19¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	12,585
Erie Tel. & Tel.	64½	64½	64½	64½	64	64½	12
Flint, & Pere Marquette pf.	48⅝	48⅝	48¼	48⅛	47½	50	150
General Electric	37⅞	38¾	37⅝	38¾	38⅝	38¾	3,985
Greey Bay & Winona, t. r.	⅜	½	⅜	½	⅜	½	400
Illinois Central	102½	102¾	102¼	102½	102⅜	103	100
Kanawha & Michigan	9½	9¾	9½	9½	9	10	100
Laclede Gas	29	30	28½	30	29½	29¾	900
Laclede Gas pf.	86⅞	87⅜	86⅞	87⅜	87	88	500
Lake Erie & Western	25¼	25¼	25	25	25¼	25¾	950
Lake Erie & Western pf.	78	78	78	78	77	78	100
Lake Shore	150	150	150	150	150	152	353
*Long Island Trac., all in. pd.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	20	100
Louisville & Nashville	63⅜	64⅛	63⅜	64⅛	64	64⅛	4,549
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi.	9	9	9	9	8⅞	9¼	100
Louis., New-Albany & Chic. pf.	28¼	29	28¼	29	28½	29	875
Manhattan Con.	110½	111	110½	111	111	111½	650
Michigan Central	100½	101	100	101	101	102	1,710
Minneapolis & St. Louis	24½	25⅜	24½	25¼	25¼	25⅝	600
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	85¾	87	85¾	87	86½	87½	522
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	59	59½	59	59½	59¼	59⅝	300
Minnesota Iron	69	69	69	69	67	69	112
Missouri Pacific	36¼	37⅜	36¼	37¼	37⅝	37⅜	9,450
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18⅛	18⅞	17¾	18	18	18¼	1,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	36⅝	37⅜	36⅜	37⅜	37¼	37½	2,937
*National Lead Co.	35⅝	36¾	35¼	36⅝	36⅜	36¾	7,333
*National Lead Co. pf.	91	92	91	92	92¼	92½	722
National Starch 1st pf.	50	50	50	50	50	..	200
New-Jersey Central	112	114¼	112	114¼	114¼	114½	2,853
New-York Central	103¼	103¾	103⅛	103⅜	102⅝	103	16
New-York & N. H., rights	19	19	19	19	..	..	56
N. Y., L. E. & W.	8⅛	9⅛	8¼	9⅛	9	9⅛	3,935
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	22	22	22	22	22	23	220
New-York, Sus. & Western	12¾	13	12¾	13	12⅞	13¼	1,150
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	34¾	35¾	34¾	35¼	35¼	35½	1,910
Norfolk & Western	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4	4¼	10
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	150
Northern Pacific	5	5	5	5	5⅝	5½	1,200
Northern Pacific pf.	19	19⅛	19	19¼	19⅛	19⅜	1,250
Ontario Mining	10¾	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	9½	10½	6
Ontario & Western	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	18	18¼	700
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	10	11	10	11	10⅝	11¼	600
Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	32½	33¼	33⅛	33¾	7,520
Philadelphia & Reading	20	20⅞	20	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞	31,913
P., C., C. & St. L.	19½	19½	19½	19½	19	19⅝	50
Pullman Palace Car Company	173¼	173¼	173	173	173¼	173⅝	211
St. Louis Southwestern	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	17½	17⅝	1,350
St. Paul & Omaha	42½	42½	42½	42½	42¾	43	200
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	119	119	119	119	119½	122	100
Southern Pacific	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	25	200
Southern Railway	13⅛	13⅜	13	13⅜	13¼	13½	900
Southern Railway pf.	38⅝	39½	38⅝	39¼	39⅜	39½	2,600
Tennessee Coal & Iron	43	43⅝	42¾	43⅜	43½	44	10,980
Texas Pacific	12	12¼	12	12¼	12⅛	12¼	420
Tol., A. A. & North Michigan.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝	2	205
*Tol., St. Louis & Kansas City.	10	10	10	10	9	10	300
Union Pacific	15¼	15¼	15	15¼	15⅛	15⅜	1,100
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	6½	6¾	6¼	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	1,750
U. S. Cordage, all in. pd.	7¼	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	7¼	7½	933
U. S. Cordage pf., all in. pd.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½	15	120
U. S. Cordage gtd., all in. pd.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	29	30	100
United States Express	47½	47½	47½	47½	47	50	10
United States Rubber	39⅝	40¼	39⅝	40¼	40	40⅝	1,072
United States Rubber pf.	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	93¾	94½	100
*United States Leather	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	475
*United States Leather pf.	84	85⅝	84	84½	84½	85	1,023
Wabash	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅝	9¼	9½	60
Wabash pf.	22⅞	23⅛	22¾	23	23	23⅛	3,700
Western Union Telegraph	93⅞	94	93¾	93⅞	93⅝	94	905
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15¼	15¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14⅞	1,015
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48½	49	153

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.10	.10	.10	.10	..	..	1,000

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S Fé 4s Trust Co certfs 1,000 ... 82

Atch, Top & S Fé gen 4s when issued
5,000 ... 82
10,000 ... 82¾
20,000 ... 82½

Atch, Top & S Fé adjustment 4s when issued
10,000 ... 56⅜
10,000 ... 56⅞

Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 5/8 Class A Trust Co certfs 1st instlmt paid
24,000 ... 33¼
21,000 ... 33½
20,000 ... 33⅝
45,000 ... 33⅜

Atlan & Pac gtd 4s
12,000 ... 49½
5,000 ... 50½

Atlantic & Pac Inc
77,000 ... 4
5,000 ... 4¼
5,000 ... 4½
5,000 ... 4⅝

Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
3,000 ... 114

Centl of N J gen 5s Registered
500 ... 118
500 ... 118

Ches & Ohio Con 5s
5,000 ... 112

Ches & O gen 4½s
4,000 ... 80¼
3,000 ... 80⅜
8,000 ... 80½

Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s
2,000 ... 95½

Chicago & Erie 1st
22,000s20F ... 110½
1,000s20F ... 110

Chicago & Erie Inc
3,000 ... 29⅜
1,000 ... 29½

Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs
10,000 ... 49

Chic, R I & P ext 5s
5,000 ... 105⅜

Chi, R I & P Deb 5s
5,000 ... 96¼

Cin, Ham & D 4½s
1,000 ... 105

Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s
5,000 ... 100

Clev, C, Chi, & St L St Louis Div 4s
3,000 ... 95½
6,000 ... 95¼

Clev, Lor & Wh 1st
10,000 ... 110

Colorado Mid 4s Trust Receipts
5,000 ... 28½

Col & Ninth Av 1st
5,000 ... 111

Denv & Rio G'de 4s
2,000 ... 92

Col, H Val & Tol 5s
3,000 ... 91¼
1,000 ... 91

Des M & Ft D 1st 4s
2,000 ... 85

Dul & Iron R'ge 1st
2,000 ... 101

Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st
2,000 ... 96

Han & St Jo Cons
1,000 ... 120

Illinois Central Westn Line 1st 4s
4,000 ... 102¾

Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s
1,000 ... 94

Kans City & Pac 1st
3,000 ... 76½

Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co certfs
5,000 ... 76

Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ... 97½
1,000 ... 97½

Lake E & W 1st 5s
5,000 ... 118
6,000s1F ... 118

Lehigh V of N Y 1st
20,000 ... 103½
5,000 ... 103⅝

Lex Av & Pav F 1st
22,000 ... 111

Louisv & Nashville Unified Gold 4s
12,000 ... 84

L, N A & Chi G M
1,000 ... 78

Mil & St Paul 1st South'n Minn Div
9,000 ... 118½

Mil & St Paul G M 4s Series A
30,000 ... 90

Minn & St L con 5s
15,000 ... 103⅜

Mo, K & Texas 1st 4s
1,000 ... 89½
2,000 ... 89¼
7,000 ... 89½
500 ... 90¼
1,000 ... 89⅝

Mo, Kan & Texas 2d
15,000 ... 66⅜
5,000 ... 66⅞
5,000 ... 67
2,000 ... 67¼
8,000 ... 67

Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
5,000 ... 86⅝
1,000 ... 86¾

Mo, K & Tex ext 5s
5,000 ... 93¼

Nat St'ch M Co 1st
1,000 ... 100

N Y Cent'l Deb 4s
1,000 ... 103¼
1,000 ... 104

N Y, Chi & St L 4s
1,000 ... 107

N Y, Lake E & Wn New 2d Consol
5,000 ... 76¾
500 ... 80
8,000 ... 77

D, M & Co eng certfs Stamped
12,000 ... 77
8,000 ... 77¼
5,000 ... 77½

N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
4,000s3 ... 111½

N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s
2,000 ... 93¾
2,000 ... 94

Nor Pac col tst nts
32,000 ... 85
6,000 ... 85¼

Nor Pac Terml 1st
4,000 ... 105

Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s
7,000 ... 93⅝
9,000 ... 94

Oregon Impvmt 1st
2,000 ... 96

Oreg Imp Co con 5s
5,000 ... 40
1,000 ... 40⅜
3,000 ... 40
3,000 ... 40¼
3,000 ... 40½
3,000 ... 40¾
10,000 ... 41

Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co certfs
1,000 ... 100

Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Co certfs
2,000 ... 105½

Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co certfs
2,000 ... 59½
13,000 ... 59¾
20,000 ... 59⅝

Penn Cos G T D 4½s
3,000 ... 114

Penn Cos gtd 4½s 1st cons 6s
4,000 ... 103½

Peo & Eastern Inc
2,000 ... 27

Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc
15,000 ... 38
15,000 ... 38⅛
5,000s3 ... 38½
5,000 ... 39
20,000 ... 39⅜
5,000 ... 39¼

2d Pref Inc
10,000 ... 23¼
1,000 ... 23½
22,000 ... 23¼
30,000 ... 23½
10,000 ... 24
5,000 ... 24
10,000 ... 24¼

3d Pref Inc
10,000 ... 17¼
3,000 ... 17¼
4,000 ... 17½

Phil & Rdg gen 4s
15,000 ... 85½
85,000 ... 86

Trust Receipts
5,000 ... 78¼
21,000 ... 78
10,000 ... 78⅛
5,000 ... 78¼
5,000 ... 78⅛

Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
1,000 ... 88½

Pittsb'g & W'n 1st
8,000 ... 85½

Rio Grande Wn 1st
16,000 ... 77

St L & S F Con 4s
5,000 ... 53¾
11,000 ... 53⅝

St L, Southw'n 1st
2,000 ... 80¼
11,000 ... 80½

St L, Southw'n 2d Inc
2,000 ... 38¼
2,000 ... 38½
10,000 ... 39
10,000 ... 39¼

South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated
10,000 ... 94¼

So Pac, N Mex 1st
10,000 ... 106

Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000b3 ... 95½

Termin'l R R Ass'n of St L con 5s
5,000 ... 101¾

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
3,000 ... 91¼
2,000 ... 91¾

Tex & Pac 2d inc
69,000 ... 28½
10,000 ... 28⅝
5,000 ... 28⅞

Tol, Peo & W'n 4s
1,000 ... 79½
2,000 ... 80

Union Elev 1st 6s
1,000 ... 106¼
5,000 ... 106

Union Pac 6s, 1897
3,000 ... 108⅛

Union Pac 1st, 1898
1,000 ... 108

Union Pac 1st, 1899
8,000 ... 108⅜
4,000 ... 108¼

Union Pac Gold 5s Col. Trust Notes
2,000 ... 98¼
92,000 ... 98½

U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
15,000 ... 42
10,000 ... 41⅜

U S Cordage 1st Trust Co certfs
10,000 ... 46¼

Virginia Mid'l G M
3,000 ... 102

Wabash 1st 5s
13,000 ... 108½
11,000 ... 108⅝

Wabash 2d 5s
1,000 ... 78

Wabash Deb Ser B
5,000 ... 32

West Shore gtd 4s
2,000 ... 107

W'n U Col Trust 5s
1,000 ... 111¼

Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs
10,000 ... 50¼
5,000 ... 50¾
14,000 ... 50

Total sales ... $1,470,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147½	150
Albany & Sus.	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	65	67½
American Coal	42	..
American District Tel.	35	40
American T. & C.	93	96
Baltimore & Ohio	64½	66
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	9	10
B. & So. Illinois pf.	132½	..
Boston Air Line pf.	105	..
Brunswick Company	2	3
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	55
Bur., C. R. & N.	92	..
Canadian Pacific	58½	58¾
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	173	..
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	103½	104½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	..	100
Col. & Hocking Coal	4	4¼
Col. H. V. & T.	23¼	24½
Col. H. V. & T. pf.	62	65
Commercial Cable	160	170
Consolidated Coal	32	34
Denver & Rio Grande	17	17½
D. M. & Ft. D.	8½	9½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	52	58
*D., S. S. & A.	8	8½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	15½
Edison El. Ill. of New-York	98	99
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	38
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	57	..
Flint & P. M.	15½	17½
Great Northern pf.	124	128
Homestake	27	..
Houston & Texas	2½	3½
Illinois Steel Company	74	76½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	20	21½
Iowa Central	10	10⅝
Iowa Central pf.	32½	34
Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17	..
Long Island	85	87
L., St. Louis & T.	..	4
Mah. Coal, R.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	6	7½
Maryland Coal pf.	50	65
Mexican Central	12¼	13¾
*Unlisted.		
Mexican National ctfs.	..	2½
Mobile & Ohio.	23½	25
N., C. & St. L.	70	90
National Linseed Oil	26	29
National Starch	7	7⅝
National Starch 2d pf.	25	31
New Central C.	7	9
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	51	57
N. Y. & N. H.	178	182
N. Y., C. & St. L.	15	16½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	33½
Norfolk Southern	68	75
Norfolk & Western pf.	14½	15½
Northwestern Tel.	109½	..
Ohio Southern	8	15
Oregon Improvement	8	11
Oregon Railway & Nav.	22	27
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peoria & Eastern.	9	10
Peoria, D. & E.	6¾	6½
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash.	54	..
Pittsburg & Western pf.	30½	32
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	57	58½
P., F. W. & C.	103	..
P., F. W. & C., sp.	150	..
Quicksilver	3	3⅞
Quicksilver pf.	..	19
Rens. & Sar.	180	..
Rio Grande Western	17⅞	19
Rio Grande Western pf.	41	43½
Rome, W. & O.	116½	..
St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	31	33½
St. Paul, M. & M.	115	118
Silver bullion ctfs.	67	67¼
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
Twin City, Rt.	28	..
Twin City, Rt., pf.	100	..
T. C. & I. pf.	96	102
Texas Pacific Land Trust	9	10
Toledo & Ohio Central	39	49
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	78	81
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	17	..
Utica & B. River	150	..
Virginia Midland	23	..
Wells-Fargo Express	107	114
Western Union Beef	8⅝	9⅜
Wisconsin Central	6¼	7¼

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	107⅝	108¼	107¼	108¼	8,870
Am. Tob.	97¼	102¾	97¼	102¾	1,960
A., T. & S.F.	22¼	23⅛	22¼	23⅛	2,280
Mo. Pac.	36¼	37⅜	36¼	37¼	2,360
M., K. & T. pf.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	10
Nat. Lead	35¼	36½	35¼	36½	130

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ar. City Imp.	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	90
Chicago Gas	67⅝	70	67⅝	70	6,620
C., R. I. & P.	77⅝	77⅞	77⅛	77⅝	1,420
C., B. & Q.	85⅝	85½	84⅝	85½	6,600
C., M. & St.P.	74⅜	75⅞	74⅜	75⅞	15,610
Cent. of N. J.	113¼	113	113¼	113¼	70
Dist. & C. F.	19⅝	20⅜	19⅛	20⅜	2,890
Gen. Elec.	38¼	38¾	38¼	38½	490
Lou. & Nash.	63¾	64⅛	63½	64⅛	130
Manhattan	110¾	110⅝	110¾	110⅝	20
Total sales					57,930

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d.	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	$10,000
Erie 2d con.	77	77	77	77	7,000
P. & R. 1st pf. in.	39½	39½	39½	39½	10,000
Or. Imp. 5s	40	40	40	40	4,000
Peo. & East.	27½	27½	27½	27½	3,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	24	24	24	24	5,000
Total sales					$63,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bullion	.15	.15	.15	.15	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	100
Total sales					400

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Mexican	.72	.72	.72	.72	200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December option	59⅞	61⅝	59½	59¾	1,019,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	93	97
*American Bank Note	40½	44
American Exchange Nat. Bank	190½	..
American Grocery 1st pf.	56	65
American Surety Company	216	223
American Typefounders'	4	5
American Typefounders' pf.	31¼	..
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895.	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust (new)	182½	189½
Bank of America	213	216
Barney & Smith Car.	24	26
Barney & Smith pf. stock	83½	86
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	101	103
Beckton Construction pf.	79	..
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee	126	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	196	200
†Broadway & Seventh Av 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	176¼	177½
Brooklyn Elevated	20	22
Brooklyn Traction	13	16
Brooklyn Traction pf.	59½	62½
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	105½	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	107¾	108¾
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	85¼	86¼
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
†Central & South American Tel.	122½	125
Central

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

FREDH. SMITH,
8 Broad St., New-York.
COMMISSION, 1-16.
Member Consolidated Exchange.
Market letter daily.

Financial.

HOLDERS OF
Northern Pacific Railroad
THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS,
AND OF THE
Consolidated Mortgage Committee's
Certificates for Third Mortgage Bonds,

Are reminded that the **United States Circuit Court has designated Mr. Van Nostrand, of this Committee, the sole representative** of the interests of the **Third Mortgage Bonds** in the **Northern Pacific** foreclosure proceedings, and Mr. Adams of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

HOLDERS of Adams or Consolidated Mortgage Certificates for THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS are REMINDED that by the provision of that Committee's agreement they are entitled to WITHDRAW their bonds from the Mercantile Trust Co. during the month of SEPTEMBER on payment of their pro rata share of that Committee's expenses, not exceeding $3 a bond.

The depository of this Committee, the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 65 Cedar Street, New-York City, will receive the bonds and Adams Committee's certificates for Third Mortgage Bonds, and issue its own engraved certificates therefor.

Charles B. Van Nostrand, Chairman.
Evans R. Dick,
Max Ruckgaber, Jr.,
Charlemagne Tower, Jr.,
John L. Nisbet, Secretary,
} Committee
40 Wall St., New-York.
SEPT. 3, 1895.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE
Seconds, Thirds, and Consols
should be promptly made with
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

The Thirds and Consols Certificates are listed at the New-York Stock Exchange, and this Committee requires less than three millions of the Seconds to make application for the listing of the Seconds also.

This **UNITED ACTION** by these **THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS** results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, **DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.**

Under the agreement for deposit the Committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

The remaining installments of the assessment on the **STOCK** deposited under the Reorganization Agreement must be paid as follows, viz.:

The second installment of $3 per share on or before **JULY 19TH, 1895:**

The third installment of $2 per share on or before **AUGUST 19TH, 1895.**

The fourth and last installment of $2 per share on or before **SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1895.**

Certificates of deposit must be presented at the time of payment.

Installments not paid on above dates will only be received upon payment of a penalty of $1 per share.

Bonds and Stock not heretofore deposited will now be received only on payment of a penalty of 1 per cent. on the par amount.

32 Nassau St., New-York, July 9, 1895.
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

PUBLICATION BY THE
NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
of unclaimed deposits, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, Laws of 1892:

Nov. 2d, 1885, Ewen Bros. $88.41
Nov. 2d, 1885, J. H. Thomas, cash 61.04
Nov. 1st, 1889, Russel H. Munroe 102.06
Dec. 14th, 1889, L. Levy & Co. 122.25
Dec. 2d, 1889, Pocasset Coal Company 89.20
Nov. 1st, 1889, W. S. Upshur 106.76
Nov. 1st, 1889, F. C. Valentine, adm. 170.99

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier of the New-York Produce Exchange Bank, in New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 22d day of August, 1895. H. M. Macomber,
Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New-York Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

REORGANIZATION OF ERIE SYSTEM.

To the Holders of New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds; Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds; Funded Coupon Bonds of 1885; Income Bonds; Preferred Stock; Common Stock; and Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's Income Bonds.

New-York, August 29, 1895.

A plan has been issued for the reorganization of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, the New-York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company, and the Chicago & Erie Railroad Company. Copies may be obtained at the offices of the Depositaries under said plan, Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, and Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

All holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned are notified to deposit same with either of said Depositaries.

Holders of preferred and common stock of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company are further notified that in order to obtain the right to a deduction of $6 per share from the assessment of $18 per share on the common stock, and $4 per share from the assessment of $12 per share on the preferred stock, **THEY MUST DEPOSIT THEIR STOCK AND PAY THE FIRST INSTALLMENT** of $3 per share on the common stock and $2 per share on the preferred stock, on account of the balance of the assessment, **ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 20, 1895.**

Holders of preferred or common stock failing to deposit the same, or to pay such first installment by September 20, 1895, and the remaining installments as called for, must pay the full assessment of $18 per share on common stock and $12 per share on preferred stock, without any deduction whatsoever.

A decree for the sale of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad has already been entered. Prompt action by security holders is therefore required.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

The bonds of the New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company already under our control, pursuant to the circular of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., dated December 10, 1894, unless withdrawn as hereinafter provided, will be included in the present plan without further action by the depositors, but in carrying out the plan, the Committee may require the exchange of existing receipts for new receipts issued thereunder. Should, however, any holder of outstanding receipts for such securities so desire, we will, upon surrender of the receipts of such holder, return the securities represented thereby on or before September 30, 1895, after which date all privilege of withdrawal will cease.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.

Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, Common Stock.

The undersigned have entered into a tentative agreement with the Committee representing the Consolidated Bondholders, conditioned upon receiving the assent of 75 per cent. of the above securities. The plan provides for an issue of stock, $2,500,000.00.

Class "A" Debentures.... $600,000.00
Class "B" Debentures.... 7,000,000.00

There will be no fixed charges on the property, other than taxes, nor can any be placed thereon, or the property sold or leased without the consent of 75 per cent. of the stock. All of the Common Stock will be issued to the holders of the First Mortgage and the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds. The debentures of each class are to be delivered to the undersigned, as provided in the agreement between the Committees for distribution, as follows:

Each holder of $1,000 Income bond, upon payment of an assessment of $40 per bond, will be entitled to receive $40 in Class "A" Debentures and $600 in Class "B" Debentures.

Each holder of Preferred Stock, upon payment of an assessment of $450, (4.50 per share,) will be entitled to receive $450 in Class "A" Debentures and $5,000 in Class "B" Debentures.

Each holder of Common Stock, upon payment of an assessment of $450, $4.50 per share,) will be entitled to receive $450 in Class "A" Debentures and $4,500 in Class "B" Debentures. Scrip will be issued for fractional amounts.

An underwriting syndicate has been formed to take over the securities above the amount hereinbefore mentioned, in case the security holders shall fail to take their allotment. Committee reserves right to declare plan operative at any time. Proceeds of assessments will be applied to discharge prior liens, expenses of foreclosure, reorganization charges, and for additional equipment, rails, &c., any unexpended balance to be paid into treasury of new company for its use. The Committee earnestly recommends this plan. To entitle security holders to participate, all securities must be deposited, agreement signed, and assessment paid on or before Sept. 25, 1895, at office Manhattan Trust Co., New-York. The Committee has prepared a circular giving full details of the proposed plan and the rights of the various security holders and form of assent, which will be furnished on application by either of the undersigned.

Dated New-York, Sept. 11, 1895.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.
MAYER LEHMAN,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.
HENRY ZUCKERMAN, Secretary.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10 % Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until October 1, 1895, these bonds will **BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH.** with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office, or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 30, 1895.

PROTESTING MUTUAL RESERVE FUND certificate holders are requested to send number of policy, &c., to or attend meeting on SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 2 P. M., at office of A. EDWARD WOODRUFF, Equitable Building.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell at auction, Friday, Sept. 20, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty Street, for account of whom it may concern, the following securities, which are hypothecated:

$1,000 Debenture Guarantee & Assurance Co. of Great Britain and America, Series "C" bond. (Receipt of Knickerbocker Trust Co.)
$15,000 Waco Water & Light Co., 1st mortgage, Series "A" bonds. (Receipt of Knickerbocker Trust Co.)
$11,000 Cape Girardeau Southwestern Railway Co. 1st Consolidated 6 per cent. bonds. (Receipts of the United States Mortgage Co.)
$5,000 Marietta Mineral R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bonds. (Receipts of Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.)
$11,000 New-York City Suburban Water Co. 6 per cent. bonds. (Receipt of Atlantic Trust Co.)
$10,000 Littleton Water & Electric Light Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bonds. (Receipts of Knickerbocker Trust Co.)
$14,500 Denver Union Water Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
$11,000 New-York City Suburban Water Co. 6 per cent. bonds. (Receipts of Atlantic Trust Co.)
$2,000 City of Ironwood, Mich., 6 per cent. bonds.

Dividends.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
Sept. 6th, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1st, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16th, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2d, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 21.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1895.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent., payable on the capital stock of this company to the stockholders of record on closing of the transfer books. Transfer books to close on Sept. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Oct. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY—EQUIPMENT TRUST.

The over-due Equipment Trust bond and coupons, Series A, B, and C, of the Union Pacific Railway Company will be paid upon presentation at the office of the undersigned, No. 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By N. W. JORDAN, Actuary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUant to direction of the Board of Directors of the Union Typewriter Company the stock transfer books will be closed after business hours on Saturday, Sept. 21, and reopened on the morning of Oct. 1, 1895.

G. K. GILLULY, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 10, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 21st, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 23d, 1895, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.

JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company in the City of Louisville, Ky., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of October next.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, Sept. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, Oct. 3, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 31, 1895.

BAD LUCK FOLLOWED GERMANIC

Chief Officer Hayes Hurt So He Was Incapacitated.—Saloon Passenger's Arm Broken, Steerage Passenger a Suicide.

Two accidents and a suicide marred the voyage of the White Star steamship Germanic, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday.

As the vessel was leaving Queenstown, B. F. Hayes, the chief officer, while attending to the proper securing of the ship's anchor, was thrown headlong on the forecastle deck, and his right foot was wrenched so that he was incapacitated for duty during the rest of the voyage.

Charles W. Hindley, a steerage passenger, a native of England, was found dead in his berth on Sept. 12, having cut his throat. He was buried at sea. Hindley boarded the Germanic at Liverpool suffering from the effects of a protracted spree. He was attended by the ship's surgeon, J. Fourness Bryce, who prescribed small doses of bromide for him. An attendant was also detailed to nurse him. He was last seen alive at 6 A. M. on Sept. 12, and at 8 A. M., when his attendant went to give him his medicine, he was dead with his throat cut. Hindley had been on a visit to friends in England and resided in Seventy-seventh Street this city.

Mr. A Kalisch, a saloon passenger, of Newark, while promenading the ship's deck last Tuesday, fell and broke his left arm.

Correction by Richard Katzenmayer.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In to-day's columns of your esteemed paper I find that an interview is published on the question of liberal Sunday laws, and I am quoted as having said that "after the action of the convention on Tuesday no German can remain a Republican," and also that "I have been a Republican since I took any interest in politics, and now, for the first time, I find myself compelled to forsake the party of my choice."

Permit me to state that these quotations are incorrect, and as a matter of justice I would ask you to publish my remarks as made.

In the first cited remark I said that "I do not see how a German Republican can vote the State ticket in face of the excise plank in the platform," and in the other remark I said that "I am a Mugwump, and have voted for Cleveland," and not that I have always been a Republican, and for the first time shall cast the Democratic ballot. RICHARD KATZENMAYER.

New-York, Sept. 19, 1895.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—He Got Lizzie's Picture.—Lizzie Macnichol of the "Rob Roy" company received a note the other night. It differed from the reprehensible billets doux sometimes sent to women of the stage. It was from a real Highland laddie, a youngster of the Herald Square Theatre's staff, fresh from bonnie Scotland. It tells its own story. Here it is: "Lassie: I'm only over from Greenock a fortnight, but I wish I was back to the hills and the heather. The banks and braes looked so real last night that I went back on the stage, but the banks were only canvas and the braes only paint. But you're Scotch, I know, and I want your picture to keep with my mother's until I go back home again at Christmas. Address it to Robert McPherson." Lizzie sent the picture.

—Manager Gilmore Very Ill.—William J. Gilmore, manager of Gilmore's Auditorium, in Philadelphia, is lying dangerously ill with incipient pneumonia, at a hotel in that city. Mr. Gilmore recently returned from England, and while there attended a baseball game on a very raw and damp day, which is believed to have been the remote cause of his sickness. He has been confined to his bed for a week, but there has been a change for the better, and the manager is now said to be improving slowly. No one but his physicians, however, is yet allowed to see him.

—Proctor's Pleasure Palace.—Manager F. F. Proctor is adding to his list of vaudeville stars at his Pleasure Palace in East Fifty-eighth Street rapidly. He has engaged the two Carles, from the Empire, in London, who will sail on the Paris to-day, and appear at the Palace Oct. 7, in musical comedy sketches. One of them impersonates Strauss, the famous waltz composer. A trio of beautiful Hungarian gypsy girls, Aranka, Rossika, and Besilke, known as "the daughters of the Pasta," sailed yesterday, and will appear Sept. 30.

—Digby Bell's New Opera.—The first two performances of "Nancy Lee," Frederick Miller's new nautical opera, will be given by Digby Bell and his company in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7 and 8, for the benefit of the players of the Baltimore Baseball Club. Manager Evans of the Herald Square Theatre, Rudolph Aronson of the Bijou, John Stetson of Boston, and several other prominent managers are going to Baltimore to see the first production of the opera.

—A Matinée for Clergymen.—A special matinée of "The Capitol" will be given at the Standard Theatre next Saturday afternoon, to be attended only by priests and clergymen. Manager J. M. Hill has invited the entire clerical profession of the city to come and see Augustus Thomas's play, and has assured them that nobody else shall be admitted to the matinée. Application for seats by mail from any clergyman will be promptly responded to.

—"The Prisoner of Zenda."—The first Thursday matinée of "The Prisoner of Zenda," given by E. H. Sothern at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon, attracted a very large audience. The play will now be given eight times a week until the close of Mr. Sothern's engagement, and he will be seen in nothing else here this season.

—Last of "A Man with a Past."—But few opportunities remain to see the Hollands in "A Man with a Past" at the Garrick theatre. The comedy will have but four more performances here, as next Tuesday night E. M. and Joseph Holland will produce a new play, called "A Social Highwayman."

—"For Fair Virginia."—Manager Frank G. Cotter has called rehearsals of "For Fair Virginia," and "Agatha Deane" for next Monday in this city, preparatory to starting the tour of his company Sept. 30, in Milwaukee. "For Fair Virginia" is to be presented again in this city next month.

—Ellie Elsler's Tour.—The starring tour of Ellie Elsler will begin in Jersey City, Sept. 30. Her repertory will embrace "Doris," "Camille," "Romeo and Juliet," and "As You Like It." "Uncle John" Elsler, the father of the actress, is a member of her company this season.

CAN TAMSEN BE TRIED

Not Responsible for Post Office Robbers' Safekeeping, Gen. Tracy Argues.

THE THIEVES ILLEGALLY COMMITTED

A Civil Jail Not the Proper Place for Desperate Criminals—District Attorney Fellows's Argument.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy on one side and Col. John R. Fellows on the other yesterday took up two hours of Judge Fitzgerald's time in the Court of General Sessions in arguing as to whether Sheriff Tamsen can properly be tried under the two indictments found against him last month in connection with the escape from Ludlow Street Jail on July 4 of Allen, Killoran, and Russell, the Post Office robbers.

The news that two such distinguished lawyers would face each other drew a crowd to the courtroom, but gradually this crowd melted away, for the arguments proved but very dry stuff. The case was fought on both sides entirely on technicalities. Neither Gen. Tracy nor the District Attorney went into the merits.

To sustain the demurrer entered by the Sheriff to the indictments, Gen. Tracy alleged that the Post Office robbers were never legally committed to the Sheriff's custody; that, anyway, no one had a right to put them in Ludlow Street Jail, expressly designated by the Legislature as a county prison for civil prisoners only.

These points were made by the General as to the indictment charging the Sheriff with having negligently "permitted the prisoners to escape." As to the other indictment, which charges Mr. Tamsen with a misdemeanor for having failed to remove Warden Raabe and Keepers Schoen and Schneer as incompetent, Gen. Tracy said:

There are no grounds showing a crime under that indictment. There are no facts specified showing incompetency of the Warden and keepers. It is a mere general charge of incompetency against the persons appointed, and that the Sheriff failed to remove them.

This is a very novel indictment, as your Honor will discover. You may seek in vain to find any similar indictment.

When you allege willful negligence you allege intention, knowledge of facts leading to incompetency, duties not performed. There is no complaint that there was such a knowledge on the part of the Sheriff of facts of incompetency. His attention was not called to any such facts. There is no allegation that the persons appointed by the Sheriff were incompetent when they were appointed. The allegation is that they became incompetent after he appointed them.

There is no duty enjoined by the law on the Sheriff to remove incompetent persons. A man cannot be indicted for the failure to perform every incidental duty of his office. If that were so, then there are few public officers that might escape the responsibility of indictment. The statute is guilty of no such absurdity as that.

The duty enjoined upon the Sheriff in regard to prisoners is that they be safely kept by him. Failing in this, he may be indicted. There is no allegation in this indictment that he did not safely keep the prisoners. In fact, there is no allegation that there were prisoners in the jail at all to be safely kept.

Suppose the Sheriff, by personal effort, did safely keep the prisoners, but had an incompetent subordinate, could they indict him for that? The District Attorney might just as well indict the Sheriff for not going among the prisoners fully armed and with an armed guard. If the Sheriff serves the process of law faithfully, whose business is it how he does it or whom he employs? If the Sheriff was properly indicted, no public officer in New-York would be safe. All would be liable to indictment. There is no case in the statutes of an officer punished for an offense not specifically averred.

Col. Fellows, in reply, said:

The Sheriff knew Raabe, Schneer, and Schoen to be incompetent, and it therefore comes within the averment according to law.

The Grand Jury undoubtedly proceeded on evidence laid before it and had proof of this averment. If that was true, it follows that the Sheriff was negligent in not removing them. If he knew at the time of appointing them that they were grossly incompetent, as charged, and afterward had continued knowledge of that, he was guilty of neglect. I hold that the District Attorney would be liable to indictment if he appointed notoriously incompetent persons and continued to retain them.

But the Sheriff is not charged with neglect in appointing, but in retaining the men. The allegation is that they were at all times incompetent and unfit. He was guilty of neglect in not removing them. Proofs can be advanced that he was guilty of this neglect.

"If the Sheriff knowingly and wilfully appointed incompetent persons," put in Gen. Tracy, "he should have been indicted. But he is indicted for not removing men for alleged incompetency. I hold that there can be no such indictment. There is no allegation that these men had any particular duties."

Gen. Tracy then spoke on the other indictment. He said the statute directing all Sheriffs in the State to receive Federal prisoners in county jails meant that they should be received in county jails used for the restraint of criminal prisoners. Neither the Sheriff nor any one else had a right to receive criminals in a prison for civil prisoners.

"These men had a perfect right to walk out as they did," declared Gen. Tracy. "They had been illegally detained in a place never intended for a criminal jail."

Gen. Tracy also asserted that the men had not been committed by a person authorized to commit them. They were turned over to the United States Marshal's care by the Federal courts.

"If he personally chose to commit them to Sheriff Tamsen as his agent in the keeping of these prisoners, then he must be held legally responsible, and not the Sheriff."

Col. Fellows contended that Ludlow Street Jail was the only county jail designated as such in this county, and, therefore, a proper place of confinement under the statute directing all the Sheriffs in the State to receive Federal prisoners in county jails. Col. Fellows also read the statute to show that, as it provides that any "officer" of the United States may commit prisoners to such jails, the Marshal clearly had a right to hand the Post Office robbers over to the Sheriff's keeping, and demand that he receive them.

"Having in this manner been legally placed in his charge," declared Col. Fellows, "Tamsen was clearly responsible for their safekeeping."

Judge Fitzgerald gave both sides until next Monday to hand in briefs.

Liberal and Modest Giver.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Mount Airy, was opened on Tuesday morning. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Fry and the Rev. Dr. A. Spaeth. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, the President, the Rev. J. A. Seiss, D. D., LL. D., handed over a check for $30,000, which had been given to him by a lady member of the congregation of the Church of the Holy Communion, of which he is pastor.

By request of the donor, her name is not to be made known to the public by the board. The gift is to be used in erecting a memorial building on the seminary grounds to be occupied by two professors and their families, and in making other improvements to the property.

A dispatch from Allentown states that the name of the donor is Miss Elizabeth Schaffer, a sister of the late William L. Schaffer, for many years cashier of the Girard National Bank, and the gift is made in memory of her mother, Elizabeth Lehman Schaffer.

Prohibition That Does Not Prohibit.

From The Boston Traveler.

A Portland clergyman has startled the good people up in Maine with a sermon which asserted flatly that there are 300 places in that city where liquor is openly sold, and that somehow the liquor selling interest dominates the situation. He makes out that metropolis of prohibitiondom to be worse than New-York, proportionately, and almost on the same plane with Chicago. This is sad news, indeed, for those whose practice, if not theory, is that virtue is a statutory creation. Obviously the Rev. Mr. Wright is of the opinion that "prohibition does not prohibit."—in Portland at least.

Senator Lodge's Mission in Europe.

From The Boston Journal.

Senator Lodge is in Europe making a special study of the immigration question. He expects to be Chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, and will prepare a bill shutting the doors against illiterate immigrants. He will not be back until election time. Both he and Senator Hoar are taking no part in the State campaign. Neither of them will be a delegate to the State Convention.

CLUBS AND THE EXCISE LAWS

MR. ROOSEVELT GETS A LETTER ON THE SUBJECT FROM WASHINGTON.

Decisions in This Country as Affecting the Standing of Various Clubs Under Excise Regulations.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board received a communication from Washington, D. C., yesterday relating to excise laws and clubs. Mr. Roosevelt declined to say who the author was. The letter is as follows:

"I sent you a late decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri on the subject of clubs and excise laws. It reviews most of the decided cases. The question is now pending before the courts at Albany, and Matthew Hale, who is of counsel in the proceedings, writes me that a decision may be expected in a month or two. As yet there is no authoritative decision on the point in New-York.

"No general rule can be announced, as we must look to each act of legislation for its own solution. Each statute is a law for itself. All that can be safely said is that the general course of decisions in this country is that in the absence of express inclusion, bona fide clubs, organized for social and literary purposes, are not presumed to be embraced by excise laws.

"It is equally settled that drinking clubs, organized to evade the excise law, cannot escape their operation by calling themselves clubs. In this district it is held that bona fide clubs are exempt from the law."

PRESIDENT FOWLER NOT HELD.

He Was Arrested on an Excise Charge at His Club Sunday.

Jacob Fowler, President of the German-American Republican Club of the Eleventh Assembly District, who was arrested last Sunday by a detective of the Second Inspection District, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Lawyer Louis Lowenstein appeared for the defense.

Under cross-examination Detective McConnville testified that 265 West Thirty-fourth Street is a private house and occupied by the club of which Fowler is President. In the rear of the property is a Summer garden. Next door is Zimmerman's saloon, which is connected with the garden by a glass door. When the detective entered the garden he found twelve men in the place and four glasses filled with beer on one table, while on another table were several empty glasses and a bottle of creme de menthe.

McConnville further said that Fowler came up to him and asked him what he was doing there. The policeman replied that he was an officer, and wanted to know who was responsible for the violation of the excise law going on before his eyes. Fowler told him that the club had purchased the day before fifteen kegs of beer to be used at an outing on Monday.

"Why did you arrest Mr. Fowler?" asked Magistrate Cornell.

"Because he is President of the club," answered the detective.

"Did you see him open any kegs of beer, or sell any liquor, or offer any for sale?"

"No, Sir."

"Your Honor," said Lawyer Lowenstein, "I wish to state in behalf of my client and John P. Windolph that the story printed in some of the newspapers to the effect that Mr. Windolph was first arrested and Mr. Fowler took his place is an unwarranted falsehood made out of wholecloth."

"I also wish to make the same statement," said Detective McConville. "I am not in the habit of arresting one man and locking up another."

"I am glad to hear that," said Magistrate Cornell. "I knew the part of the story referring to me was altogether false, and am delighted to hear that the rest of the story is equally untrue. I find that there is no cause to hold Mr. Fowler, and accordingly discharge him. A number of newspapers have misquoted me and made me prejudge excise cases. I want to say now that I never decide upon a case until I hear all the evidence, and when I do, I try to do so in a sensible way.

"Even in the strictest letter of the law, Mr. Fowler has not been guilty of any offense. So far as the evidence shows, he was merely enjoying a glass of beer in his club."

SOLD BEHIND A HIGH FENCE.

Sunday Soda Test Case and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer's Argument.

What is considered an important test case was argued before Justices Hinsdale, Hayes, and Holbrook in the Special Sessions Court yesterday by ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer.

He defended Andrew Koeber, a waiter in Sulzer's Harlem River Park, on the charge of violating Section 267 of the Penal Code by selling a policeman a glass of soda water on Sunday.

The facts were admitted, and evidence was then introduced to show that Sulzer's Park was surrounded by a fence twenty feet high, and that the park had been hired for the day by the German Veterans' Association. None but members, it was shown, and their families were admitted.

"Section 267 prohibits only public selling," said Mr. Dittenhoefer. "I submit that selling in a place surrounded by a fence twenty feet high is not a place where public selling could take place. Again, Section 267 prohibits the doing on Sunday of acts 'that are serious interruptions of the repose and religious liberty of the community.' Selling soda in such a place does not constitute such interruptions.

"Moreover, Section 263, which declares that works of charity, to wit, such as are needful for the good order, health, and comfort of the community are allowable, ought to be taken in conjunction with the section defendant is charged with violating."

"Of course, if soda is considered necessary for the health and comfort of the community," said Justice Hinsdale, "defendant violated no law. But, then, you can stretch the law to include whisky."

"That's what I would do," said Mr. Dittenhoefer. "Whisky would serve for a meal at certain times for some people."

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer argued, further, that the drinking of soda was not prohibited.

"The General Term of the Superior Court," he said, "decided that contemporaneous construction of a statute is generally the best, and for some time past the authorities evidently have concluded that selling soda water on Sunday is not illegal."

Decision was reserved.

"LIBERTY DAY" DEMONSTRATION.

Plans for the Parade and the Route the Procession Will Take.

The preparations for the demonstration Wednesday, Sept. 25, in behalf of liberal Sunday laws are progressing satisfactorily. Since the Arion Singing Society voted to go out in a body, all other societies that have been hesitating in the matter have decided that all must unite in the procession. Grand Marshal George Von Schack issued his first orders yesterday, which are as follows:

The parade is to start at 2 P. M. from Forty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, proceed through that avenue to Eighty-sixth Street, to Third Avenue, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to Second Avenue and Sulzer's Harlem River Park. Lines are t form eight abreast, at wheeling distance. Every parader is expected to carry a small American flag, and will be admitted to the park free. The public is invited to decorate along the route of the procession. Volunteer societies and citizens are welcome and are cordially invited to join the Eighth Division. All volunteer horsemen, riding clubs, and coaching parties are requested to form in Forty-fourth Street, east and west of Lexington Avenue.

There will be nine divisions. The first will consist of military and veteran societies and will form east and west of Lexington Avenue, on Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets. The second, orSchuetzen, division will form on Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets. The third, or citizens' division will form on Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Streets. The fourth, or Volksfest, division will form on Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, and Fifty-seventh Streets. The fifth, or singing and musical societies, division will form on Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, and Sixtieth Streets. The seventh, or trade and industrial, division will form on Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, and Sixty-seventh Streets. The eighth, or bowling, benevolent and miscellaneous, division will form on Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventieth Streets. The ninth, or decorated floats and wagon, division will form on Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third, and Seventy-fourth Streets.

The parade will be reviewed from a stand in front of the Aschenbrodel Building, 144 East Eighty-sixth Street.

Fine or Imprisonment for Morgan.

William Morgan, saloon keeper at 335 Spring Street, was sentenced to pay $300 or serve one month in jail, by the Justice of Special Sessions yesterday, for selling Policeman Frege of the Macdougal Street Station, a glass of beer on Sept. 8. Morgan pleaded guilty.

A CHAIR FOR PROF. SAMUEL WEIR

He Will Lecture in the City University's School of Pedagogy on the History of Education and Ethics.

The council of the University of the City of New-York considers that the institution is fortunate in having secured Prof. Samuel Weir for the Chair of the History of Education and Ethics in the School of Pedagogy. He succeeds to the position filled for a long time by the late Jerome Allen, and during the last year by Prof. George F. James, who recently resigned.

Prof. Weir was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1859, and was educated at the Provincial

Prof. Samuel Weir.
Called to the City University's School of Pedagogy.

Normal School. After he was graduated he taught in the public schools of Canada for a time, and then moved to Illinois, where he entered the Northwestern University. After receiving his degree of B. A. from the Northwestern University, Prof. Weir became Professor of Latin and Greek in the Southwestern Kansas College. Returning to the Northwestern University for post-graduate work, he received the degree of Ph. D. For a time he taught mathematics, but his leaning was toward historical and philosophical work.

Going to Boston University, Prof. Weir studied under Prof. Bowne, upon whose suggestion he went to Germany. There he studied at Jena, from which university he again took the degree of Ph. D. "cum summa laude," the only instance in which this institution has conferred such a degree upon a foreigner.

Prof. Weir will begin his work in New-York about the 1st of October.

Expensive Bird Skins.

From Chambers's Journal.

Skins of the great auk are still more valuable than eggs, but the number of transactions has been very much fewer; in fact, it is believed the last one previous to the sale this year took place in 1869. This had belonged to Dr. Troughton, and brought £94 10s. The Edinburg

A MEXICAN SPECULATION

Litigation over the Iztapan Del Oro Mines.

SUIT BROUGHT FOR AN ACCOUNTING

J. A. Sullivan and Others Want an Agreement with F. J. Herron Construed — Collapse of Rich Prospects.

A big Mexican mining speculation that was to have made everybody concerned enormously rich has suddenly developed into a tangle of litigation.

Internal Revenue Collector John A. Sullivan is one of the chief parties in interest. With John J. Delany and Felix T. Murphy, lawyers at 34 Pine Street, Collector Sullivan has arranged to sue Francis J. Herron, a broker at 45 Broadway, for an accounting and for the construction of an agreement, which, it is alleged, Mr. Herron made with the plaintiff to float the stock of the Iztapan Del Oro Mines, situated in Mexico.

As told in the papers filed in the Supreme Court by the plaintiff, a valuable contract which Mr. Herron had with Miquel Franck of the City of Mexico forms the basis of the suit. The plaintiffs say that under this contract, as nearly as they can remember, Mr. Herron was to pay Mr. Franck $50,000 in cash before July 21 of this year, and a balance of $450,000 in installments for the next six years, and $500,000 worth of stock in a mining company to be formed to work the property. The company was to have a capitalization of $5,000,000. Mr. Franck is alleged to have agreed to turn over the property to Herron as soon as the $50,000 cash was paid and the $500,000 in stock given to him.

Mr. Herron, it is charged, entered into a contract with the plaintiffs in which, in consideration of the latter making a sale of the property in accordance with the contract, the plaintiffs and Herron were each to have an equal interest in the company to be formed. Herron at that time stated to the plaintiffs that the contract with Mr. Franck would expired on June 21, but that he would have no trouble in effecting a renewal of it.

The plaintiffs entered into communication with J. Brunner & Co., bankers of Brussels, Belgium. It was proposed to the bankers that a stock company be formed under the laws of Belgium, the bankers to furnish $75,000 in cash and to receive $1,500,000 of the $5,000,000 stock. Of the $75,000 to be paid in, $50,000 was to go to Franck and $25,000 was to be paid into the company's treasury.

This proposition, it is stated, was accepted on July 31 by the Messrs. Brunner and Marius Bidon of Paris and the Lyonnaise Mexican Concessions, Limited, provided that their engineer should pass favorably upon the property.

Mr. Herron, it is alleged, went to Mexico on Aug. 6, to see Franck about the contract. When he returned he said that there would be some delay, but that the matter would be all right, and that the negotiations with the Brunners should be kept up.

A few days after Mr. Herron's return to this country Mr. Franck died, but Mr. Herron still asserted that the renewal could be made with the heirs of Mr. Franck.

The next heard of the matter was on Aug. 30, when, it is said, Mr. Herron calmly told his associates that he had raised $25,000 from some of his friends, and had taken title to the property in their name. The action for a construction of the agreement between the plaintiff and Mr. Herron and for an accounting was then begun at once.

As Mr. Herron had the original of the alleged agreement between Messrs. Sullivan, Delany, and Murphy, and himself, the plaintiff obtained an order in the Supreme Court for the examination of Mr. Herron before a referee to enable them to draw their complaint, as the plaintiff did not know the exact contents of the agreement.

Mr. Herron then got an order to show cause why the order for his examination should not be vacated, asserting that, if the plaintiffs had a cause of action, they had possession of enough facts to formulate their complaint.

Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday set aside the order for the examination of Mr. Herron, holding that it was an improper proceeding.

PETITION OF RECEIVERS DENIED.

Decision as to the Payment of Bonds of the Jarvis-Conklin Company.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Lacombe refused to grant the petition of Rowland R. Conklin and Joseph C. Willetts, receivers of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company of Kansas City, Mo., for leave to pay certain c'aims on free mortgages in favor of installment savings bonds now in possession of the receivers.

Among the outstanding obligations of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company at the time of the appointment of the receivers were certain installment savings bonds, for which the liability as to principal, as shown by the company's books, was $8,488.17, which bonds called for redemption by the company at the end of a fixed period. The company never set aside any specific mortgage for that purpose. Upward of $1,258,639.64 of free mortgages came into the hands of the receivers, of which they have on hand $360,032.85. Certain holders of the installment savings bonds claim that such free mortgages were pledged for the security of these bonds.

Judge Lacombe, in denying the petition, said:

"In the face of opposition by other general creditors no present instructions to pay these claims can be given the receivers. Any question of priority may be raised in the usual way before the Master, when both sides can be heard."

HER WILL TO BE CONSTRUED.

Legal Questions Raised as to Bequests by Catherine Kennedy.

Some peculiar points have arisen under the will of Catherine Kennedy, and Edward J. Maguire, as counsel for the executor, yesterday made an application to Surrogate Arnold for a construction of the will.

The testatrix died in 1889, leaving an estate valued at $8,000. After a number of legacies to relatives, she bequeathed $1,000 to the Christian Brothers of Callan, Kilkenny, Ireland; $1,000 to the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, and $100 to the Rev. J. J. Riordan, Director of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary for the Protection of Immigrants, in this city.

The executor is in doubt as to whether the bequest to the Rev. Father Riordan was a personal bequest, or whether it was left to the mission. In the former case, the bequest lapsed, as the minister died before the testatrix. It is also alleged that the Christian Brothers cannot accept the legacy, as, under the laws of Great Britain, they have no legal existence.

Decision was reserved.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Frank, John, and Michael Merkel and Annie Wolf have filed objections to the probate of the will of their mother, Magdalena Merkel. Mrs. Merkel died on July 26, three days after executing her will. It is alleged that the will was obtained by fraud and undue influence by Mrs. Merkel's daughter, Eva L. Hartmann, and other persons. The deceased left an estate of $10,250. The contestants only receive $500 each.

—Israel Isaac Cimbernopf was arrested yesterday on an order signed by Judge Cullen of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn in an action brought against him by his wife. Mrs. Cimbernopf, who lives at 736 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, has brought a suit against her husband for a separation on the grounds of abandonment. Several weeks ago, she says, he left her, taking $1,000 with him, and leaving her without a cent.

—Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, handed down a decision yesterday in the divorce suit of Emil Steffens against his wife, Emily, in which he allows the plaintiff to discontinue his suit, and awards the defendant $100 counsel fees, the plaintiff to pay all the costs of the action. Judge Beekman says that, if the husband does not support his wife, she can bring an action against him for maintenance.

—Edward Kean, Sr., and Edward Kean, Jr., father and son, of 896 Broadway, Brooklyn, were arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald in the General Sessions Court yesterday for defrauding August Meyer of 200 Lexington Avenue out of $200. They are accused of swindling Mr. Meyer by means of advertisements promising to secure employment. Both men pleaded not guilty, and were sent to the Tombs.

—Peter Fult was arrested yesterday and taken to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $300 bail upon an order issued by Judge Botty in the City Court. The order was obtained by Mary Roecker in a suit she has brought against Fult to recover $2,000 for slander.

—Jared Flagg, Jr., the real estate dealer, who has been arrested three times and indicted for letting flats in West Eighteenth Street for immoral purposes, was arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald in the General Sessions Court yesterday and pleaded not guilty.

—Harry Amchanitsky of 322 Grand Street has brought a suit in the Superior Court against his wife, Fannie, for an absolute divorce.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—American Missionary Association vs. McEwan. 2—Kernan vs. Donovan. 3—Douglas vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 4—Carroll vs. same.

Class IV.—5—Sidenberg vs. White.

Class VII.—6—Garsia vs. Duysters.

Class VIII.—7—Bond vs. Cronin. 8—People, &c., vs. Mallon. 9—Felix vs. Devlin. 10—Powers vs. Birdsall. 11—Matter of Atlas Iron Construction Company. 12—People, &c., vs. Zeeman. 13—Lawson vs. Sullivan. 14—Monlin vs. Monlin. 15—People, &c., vs. Flogg. 16—McGill vs. Booth. 17—People, &c., vs. Broderick. 18—People, &c., vs. Leslie. 19—People, &c., vs. Magee. 20—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 21—People, &c., vs. Citizens' Mutual Life Insurance Association. 22—Bradley vs. Bradstreet. 23—Wells vs. Smith. 24—Weil vs. Heller. 25—Chrystal vs. The Mayor, &c. 26—Peet vs. Peet. 27—Pittsburg Manufacturing Company vs. Rockwell. 28—People, &c., vs. Fuerst. 29—Kinnan News Agency vs. Union Telegraph and News Company. 30—Same vs. Consolidated Telegraph and News Company. 31—Same vs. Hughes. 32—Van Deusen vs. Van Deusen. 33—MacRae vs. Graham. 34—Tennyson vs. United Life Insurance Association. 35—Matter of New-York Oxygen Company. 36—Walsh vs. Lowe. 37—Eisling vs. Spence. 38—Emerson vs. Emerson. 39—Matter of St. Nicholas Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS — Special Term — Pryor, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Alfred Ireland, Sarah Granahan, Charles H. Williamson, Rebecca Kastor. At 2 P. M.: Mary Kleus, M. H. Cady, Miguel Garcia.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Daniel Armstrong, David Gardella, and Thomas Tutsi. 2—Salvala Pausi. 3—Charles Brady. 4—Frank Cellar. 5—Edward Connolly. 6—George Stone. 7—Franz Klein.

Pleadings.—1—James Walsh. 2—James Cooper. 3—Samuel Levine, Samuel Garnet, and Samuel Weiss. 4—John Murtha. 5—John Kaufman. 6—Abraham Cain. 7—James Potter. 8—Jacob Wegnet. 9—Jeremiah Sullivan. 10—Christopher H. Shults. 11—Henry J. McGirney. 12—Stewart M. Freeman. 13—Patrick Curley. 14—Herman Geils. 15—Jacob Schwenthal, Frederick Well, and Daniel Kleine. 16—John D. Hamilton.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Adolph Brommond. 2—William Reynold and Thomas Mahoney. 3—Henry Schiebel, William H. Swartout, and George A. Schiebel. 4—Frank B. Williams. 5—Charles F. Spencer. 6—Angello Bassi. 7—Frederick Rohter. 8—Michael J. Kane. 9—Horace J. Stiles. 10—Annie Elisley. 11—Annie Sweeney. 12—Ferdinand Santo.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Wilmer E. Booth. 2—Andrew Erickson. 3—Edward A. Davis. 4—Jacob Ropoport. 5—William Carey and John Ryan. 6—Sidney Herman. 7—James Kelly. 8—Edia Cauly. 9—John Kelly. 10—Thomas Martin. 11—Vittorio Cataldo. 12—James Mahoney. 13—James Sullivan. 14—Patrick Geoghegan.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Thomson vs. Cruikshank—William H. Willis. Matter of Koster—John E. Pine. Matter of Beach Avenue, (in re Elchhorn)—Henry B. Twombly. Killan vs. Nason—Edward L. Patterson. Matter of Fairmont Gas Coal Company—Hammond Odell. Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Graham—Cephas Brainerd, Jr.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Matter of Patton—Hugh R. Gardner. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Schwent—Samuel B. Paul.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Kittel vs. Stueve Tallmadge W. Foster.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—John S. Foster vs. Richard Bergman—O. H. Sanderson.

CITY COURT—Botty, J.—George W. Olivet vs. Michael Kaley—William L. Mathot.

JAMAICA DRAWS THE COLOR LINE

Negroes Have a Case in Court and Are Fighting for Equality.

A number of colored residents of Jamaica, L. I., were in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. They were interested in the fight that is being made against the Board of Education of that town. An order to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued to compel the Board of Education of Jamaica to admit colored children to the public schools were returnable, but the hearing was adjourned.

Ezra Hunter, who says he has lived in Jamaica over a year, in an affidavit sets forth that in August the Board of Education issued a circular announcing the opening of the schools and notifying parents to send their children to school. Mr. Hunter sent his child to school in the district in which he lives. He declares that the teacher refused to accept his child as a pupil. He then applied to the Board of Education, which informed him that he would have to fight the matter in the courts.

He says the town has for colored children a school that is greatly inferior to that in which white children are taught, and that, although the school for colored children was founded in 1874, not a pupil had ever been graduated from it. He also alleges that this school is in a part of the town where few colored children live, and that there is ample accommodation in the schools for the whites.

SAYS HE WAS BISMARCK'S COURIER

A Man with an Interesting Story Found Starving in Hoboken.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 19.—A man who gave his name as Michael Geringer, and who said he had no home, was found in Church Square Park this morning, ill from lack of food. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

He said he was once a courier for Bismarck, and took part in the war with France. He claims to have been the messenger who carried to Paris the official dispatches at the time the treaty of Prague was made.

For his services he says he received an estate in Hanover, which, two years later, was confiscated, and he was exiled without reason. He went to New-York and worked for an importing house until six months ago. Since then he has been ill, and now has no home.

The New Tug for Mare Island.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The new iron tug for the Mare Island Navy Yard will be launched there Saturday, or early next week. This is the first iron vessel built at this yard for many years. The tug will be christened the Unadilla, after an Indian tribe of New-York State, and after the old gunboat Unadilla, which did good service during the war. The gunboat was christened by Mrs. Hamilton Fish, and the bell of the old craft, which she presented at the time, is now at the New-York Navy Yard.

Buried Under a Falling Wall.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 19.—One wall of the Old Colonnade block, in this city, fell this morning, burying six workmen under the debris. It was thought at the time that they had all been crushed to death, but after an hour's work they were all dug out alive. Some of them were badly injured. Their names are John Weatherly, E. Blair, E. Hopkins, George Vaughn, Austin Miller, and ——— Jennings. The Colonnade is a very old building that was being torn down.

SEEKS TO SAVE A GRAVE

Injunction Asked to Prevent the Removal of a Monument.

MR. BROOKS FAILED TO PAY

Judge Beekman Characterizes as Outrageous the Law That Would Permit Such Desecration.

William Brooks is fighting in court to prevent the removal of a monument and railing from the plot in Greenwood cemetery where the bodies of his wife and daughter are buried. Charles E. Taintor & Co. erected the monument and railing, under a contract with Mr. Brooks, for $1,850. He paid them $500 in cash and gave his notes for the rest.

Before the notes matured Mr. Brooks became financially embarrassed, and he was unable to meet his obligations to Taintor & Co. They assigned the claim, and the assignee—Henry Bullenkamp—served notice last month on the Superintendent of Greenwood that the monument would be removed and sold, as provided by law. The law gives constructors of monuments and gravestones the right to levy on and sell in default of payment.

Mr. Brooks, when he learned of this, secured a temporary injunction through his counsel, Alexander Thain, restraining the removal of the property. On a motion to make the injunction permanent pending a trial of the issues in court, the matter came up yesterday before Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court. Mr. Thain stated the circumstances to Judge Beekman.

"The act under which Bullenkamp asserts the right to remove the monument," he said, "is clearly unconstitutional. It provided for the seizure of property without due process of law and without notice to the owner. Besides this, it is certainly the policy of the State to respect the sanctity of the burial places of the dead."

"It is a most outrageous law, in any event," declared Judge Beekman. "It is almost inconceivable that the legislature should give any person a lien on a place where the dead are buried."

"I have not the slightest doubt the law is unconstitutional," replied Mr. Thain, "but we don't ask your Honor to pass upon that question now, but to continue the injunction until the suit has been determined."

J. H. Cahill, counsel for the company, insisted that the law under which they claimed the right to remove the monument was constitutional. It partook, he said, of the nature of a mechanic's lien. Mr. Brooks had had ample time to pay for the property.

"I can only repeat that it is a most outrageous law," interposed Judge Beekman.

"The act was passed to prevent persons from erecting costly monuments with their own names and those of their relatives upon them and then declining to pay for them," retorted Mr. Cahill.

"Why did your clients sell the monument on credit, then?" demanded the Judge.

"It is a usual thing for monument firms to do," was the answer.

"The monument and other property passed to this lot-owner," Judge Beekman said, "and became part of his lot, and now the company wants to obtain possession of them. I don't agree with such a proceeding."

"Well," Mr. Cahill replied defiantly, "the sale will take place as prescribed by law. The plaintiff does not show he has sustained any serious injury."

"I think that he would suffer natural injury," Judge Beekman answered, "and I consider that the man who sells on credit in such a case is as much to blame as the purchaser. I think the effect of such a law as this is to do more evil than good."

There was some further talk between Court and counsel which seemed to indicate clearly that Judge Beekman will certainly continue the injunction if he finds it within his power. He reserved decision in order to further examine the law and the facts.

PRINCETON FACULTY CHANGES

New Professors Appointed and Old Ones Advanced in Rank.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 19.—The following changes have been made in the Faculty of Princeton University for the coming year:

Assistant Professor Winthrop Moore Daniels is appointed Head Professor in Political Economy. Dr. Woodrow Wilson, formerly Professor of Political Economy and Jurisprudence, is relieved of the former department, and continues with the title of Professor of Jurisprudence. Jesse Benedict Carter of the class of 1893 is appointed instructor in Latin. Walter M. Rankin is appointed Assistant Professor in Biology. Charles F. W. McClure is appointed Assistant Professor in Biology. George Madison Priest of the class of 1894 is appointed instructor in German. Charles Rogers Watson of the class of 1894 is appointed instructor in French. Walter A. Wyckoff is appointed lecturer in sociology for the next academic year. Howard Crosby Butler, '92, is appointed lecturer in architecture for the next academic year. A. H. Wilson is appointed instructor in mathematics in the academic department, to succeed Mr. Chittenden, resigned.

Prof. Arthur L. Frothingham of the department of art and architecture has been granted leave of absence for one year, and will devote his attention to the new school of ecclesiastic studies at Rome. It has been resolved by the Faculty that the day of prayer for colleges be observed on the second Sunday of January, 1896, and on the second Sunday in January in each succeeding year thereafter.

Electro-Therapeutists.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—The National Society of Electro-Therapeutists elected to-day the following officers: President—Dr. A. P. Norton, New-York; First Vice President—Dr. F. A. Gardner, Washington; Second Vice President—Dr. Clara E. Gary, Boston; Secretary—Dr. F. N. Fraser, New-York; Treasurer—Dr. J. P. Garrison, New-York; Executive Committee—Dr. W. L. Jackson of Boston, and Dr. W. H. King of New-York.

Money for Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day drew upon the United States Treasury for $10,800,000 for the next quarterly payment of pensions, to be distributed at the pension agencies as follows: Buffalo, N. Y., $1,750,000; Chicago, Ill., $2,700,000; Concord, N. H., $725,000; Des Moines, Iowa, $2,150,000; Milwaukee, Wis., $1,800,000; Pittsburg, Penn., $1,675,000.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...5:45	Sun sets...6:01
Moon sets...6:48	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:25	8:56	2:12	2:42
Governors Island	8:52	9:17	2:42	3:14
Hell Gate	10:45	11:10	4:10	4:42

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 20.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Andes	Port au Prince	Sept. 14
Campania	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Columbia	Hamburg	Sept. 12
Chicago City	Swansea	Sept. 6
Chicago	Hull	Sept. 6
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Sept. 17
Comal	Galveston	Sept. 11
Norge	Christiansand	Sept. 6
St. Louis	Southampton	Sept. 14
Werkendam	Rotterdam	Sept. 7

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.

Advance	Colon	Sept. 14
La Champagne	Havre	Sept. 14
Mozart	St. Lucia	Sept. 13
Nacoochee	Savannah	Sept. 18
Santiago	Nassau	Sept. 17
Seminole	Jacksonville	Sept. 18

SUNDAY, SEPT. 22.

Circassia	Glasgow	Sept. 12
Mobile	London	Sept. 12

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

Chateau Lafite	Bordeaux	Sept. 11
El Sud	New-Orleans	Sept. 18
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Genoa	Sept. 12
Leona	Galveston	Sept. 17
Neustria	Gibraltar	Sept. 9
Nomadic	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Obdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 11
Saale	Bremen	Sept. 16
State of California	Glasgow	Sept. 13
Taormina	Hamburg	Sept. 6
Yumuri	Havana	Sept. 19

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Adirondack	Kingston	Sept. 19
Greece	London	Sept. 8
Noordland	Antwerp	Sept. 14

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Richmond Hill	London	Sept. 11
Teutonic	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Vigilancia	Havana	Sept. 21

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Rio Grande	Sept. 20	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Iroquois	Sept. 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Allianca	Sept. 20	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Newport	Sept. 20	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Alene	Sept. 21	Kingston	24 State St.
Etruria	Sept. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Sept. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mohawk	Sept. 21	London	3 Broadway.
Palatia	Sept. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Sept. 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Sicilia	Sept. 21	Gothenb'g	87 Broadway.
Concho	Sept. 21	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Endeavour	Sept. 21	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Furnessia	Sept. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Sept. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Louisiana	Sept. 21	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Pocahontas	Sept. 21	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Yucatan	Sept. 21	Havana	113 Wall St.
El Sol	Sept. 21	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Kaffir Prince	Sept. 21	Pern'buco	2-4 Stone St.
Martello	Sept. 21	Hull	21-22 State St.
Marengo	Sept. 21	Antwerp	21-22 State St.
Ontario	Sept. 21	London	21-22 State St.
Pawnee	Sept. 23	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Algonquin	Sept. 23	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Clement	Sept. 23	Para	88-90 Gold St.
Hubert	Sept. 23	Para	88-90 Gold St.
Spero	Sept. 24	Greytown	24 State St.
Tauric	Sept. 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Servia	Sept. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Sept. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Chicago City	Sept. 24	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Seminole	Sept. 25	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Sept. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Orizaba	Sept. 25	Havana	113 Wall St.
Philadelphia	Sept. 25	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Fort William	Sept. 25	Pu'to Rico	130 Pearl St.
Maracaibo	Sept. 25	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
St. Louis	Sept. 25	South'm'tn	6 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Santiago	Sept. 26	Nassau	11 Wall St.
Werkendam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Cherokee	Sept. 27	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
State of Texas	Sept. 27	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Boston City	Sept. 27	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Champagne	Sept. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Sept. 28	London	4 Broadway.
Circassia	Sept. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Neuralia	Sept. 28	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
Ardanrose	Sept. 28	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Saale	Sept. 28	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Norge	Sept. 28	Christa'ia	28 State St.
Taormina	Sept. 28	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Kaiser W. II.	Sept. 28	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Dania	Sept. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Sept. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Adirondack	Sept. 28	Kingston	24 State St.
Francisco	Sept. 28	Hull	21-23 State St.
Campania	Sept. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal.	Sept. 28	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Galileo	Sept. 28	Pern'buco	Rusk & Jevons.
Advance	Sept. 30	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
City of Para	Sept. 30	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Chateau Lafite	Sept. 30	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Georgian Pr.	Sept. 30	Mont'video	2-4 Stone St.
Buffon	Sept. 30	Mont'video	19 Whit'al St.
Nomadic	Oct. 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Vega	Oct. 1	Azores	29 Broadway.
Aller	Oct. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	Oct. 1	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Tjomo	Oct. 2	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Teutonic	Oct. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Oct. 2	Southam'pton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Oct. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Oct. 3	St. Thomas	87 Broadway.
Origen	Oct. 3	Para	88 Gold St.
Croma	Oct. 3	Leith	29 Broadway.
Zaandam	Oct. 3	Amsterd'm	39 Broadway.
Algonquin	Oct. 4	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Chicago City	Oct. 4	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Prins Maurits	Oct. 5	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Caracas	Oct. 5	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Trave	Oct. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Oevenum	Oct. 5	Azores	102 Broad St.
Anchoria	Oct. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Oct. 5	London	4 Broadway.
Patria	Oct. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Oct. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Umbria	Oct. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Jersey City	Oct. 5	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Venetia	Oct. 6	Southenb'rg	37 Broadway.
Irrawaddy	Oct. 6	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Seminole	Oct. 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Georgic	Oct. 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Aurania	Oct. 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Oct. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Oct. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Oct. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Antilla	Oct. 9	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Cherokee	Oct. 10	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Finance	Oct. 10	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Normannia	Oct. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Jersey City	Oct. 10	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Niagara	Oct. 10	Havana	113 Wall St.
Iroquois	Oct. 11	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
State of Neb.	Oct. 12	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Lucania	Oct. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Oct. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Delcomyn	Oct. 12	Mont'vo	100 Wall St.
Wordsworth	Oct. 12	Pern'buco	19 Whit'al St.
Terrier	Oct. 12	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Bovic	Oct. 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Algonquin	Oct. 15	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Oct. 15	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Kansas City	Oct. 16	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.

Arrived.

SS Germanis, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool Sept. 11 and Queenstown 12, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Karoon, (Br.,) Freeman, Huelva Sept. 2, with iron pyrites to Naylor & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Dania, (Ger.,) Ludwig, Hamburg Sept. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS California, (Br.,) Mitchell, Leghorn Aug. 20, Palermo 26, Sorrento 28, Majori 28, Naples 30, and Gibraltar Sept. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 A. M.

Ship Ellen A. Read of Yarmouth, N. S., Perry, Philadelphia, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Grace Lynwood, Hathorne, Turks Island 12 ds., with salt to J. P. Robinson & Co.; vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton.

Bark Sunny South of Digby, N. S., Spurr, Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with hides to order; vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Cuba, (Ger.,) Loof, Bremen 49ds., with mdse. to order; vessel to Theodore Ruger & Co.

Brig M. C. Haskell of Rockland, Wingfield, Black River, Jamaica, 24 ds., with logwood to J. W. Wilson & Co.; vessel to Smith, Gregory & Winters.

Sailed.

SS Dresden, (Ger.,) Baltimore; Guyandotte, West Point; City of Augusta, Savannah; Orinoco, (Br.,) Bermuda; Sirius, (Br.,) Manchester; Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Amsterdam; Yorktown, Norfolk and Newport News; El Monte, New-Orleans; Neckar, (Ger.,) Bremen; Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Hamburg, via Cherbourg and Southampton.

Ships Sintram, Sidney, Australia; Glenogil, (Br.,) Yokohama; M. E. Watson, (Br.,) Melbourne.

Brig Cameo, St. Croix.

Barks Matanzas, Havana; Mary C. Hale, Bahia, Brazil; H. G. Johnson, Port Natal.

Spoken.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Bark Lurlei, (Br.,) Capt. Gunn, from New-York May 27 for Adelaide, was spoken July 15 in lat. 3 south, long. 30 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—SS Amaryllis, (Br.,) Capt. Saunders, from Baltimore Aug. 29, via New-York, for Leith, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, from New-York Sept. 7 for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Woerpel, from New-York Sept. 7 for Gothenburg, Copenhagen, and Stettin, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Parklands, (Br.,) Capt. Carter, sld. from Huelva for New-York Sept. 13.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York yesterday.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from New-York Sept. 7, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Fort Darwin, (Br.,) sld. from Montevideo for New-York Sept. 16.

SS Otranto, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, sld. from Antwerp for New-York Sept. 17.

SS Incharran, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson sld. from Penarth for New-York yesterday.

SS Memnitto, (Br.,) Capt. Mann, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York yesterday.

SS Sama sld. from Cardiff for New-York to-day.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from New-York Sept. 4, arr. at Amsterdam Sept. 17.

SS Theresina, (Br.,) Capt. Hughes, from New-York Sept. 3 for Ceara, &c., arr. at Para yesterday.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New-York for Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg, passed Scilly Islands at 10:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 10 P. M. yesterday.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...5:45	Sun sets...6:01
Moon sets...6:48	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Mr. Morgan Owns the New-York and New-England.

HE BOUGHT THE STOCK LAST SPRING

The Property Will Be Offered to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford at Cost Price—Mr. Morgan's Voluntary Statement.

J. Pierpont Morgan voluntarily made the announcement yesterday that he had purchased the control of the New-York and New-England Railroad. He bought the stock during last Spring in the open market at current prices, and the certificates are now in his possession.

This statement is simply a corroboration of what every well-informed person in Wall Street has for several weeks believed to be a fact. The information was given to the readers of The New-York Times two months ago.

Mr. Morgan frankly explained yesterday that, in accordance with his original intention, he had offered his entire purchase to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company at exactly the price he had paid, and he had no doubt that his offer would be accepted. Mr. Morgan expressed the belief that if the property passed into the hands of the New-York and New-Haven people it would be operated as an independent road, at least for the present. Its policy will be shaped for the best interests of its own shareholders and in harmony with the New-Haven Road, rates being maintained on both roads. The New-England Road will be open to all lines desiring to use it for business without preference.

Although some of the principal officers of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road have publicly declared that their company did not want the New-England line and had no intention of acquiring it, there is a strong probability that Mr. Morgan's plan will go through. He is a Director of the New-Haven Road and represents, besides his own personal holdings, a very large interest in the property. With Chauncey M. Depew and William Rockefeller in the Board of Directors to support him, it is unlikely that any reasonable proposition made by Mr. Morgan will fall of adoption. This proposed transaction will be the counterpart of Mr. Morgan's sale, a few years ago, of the New-York and Northern Road to the New-York Central.

Charles P. Clark, President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road, has issued a call for the annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held in New-Haven on Oct. 16. It is probable that the Directors will take action on Mr. Morgan's proposition in time to submit the question to the stockholders at this annual meeting. Among other matters to be acted upon are the absorption of the Stonington Steamship Line and a ratification of the General Assembly bill authorizing an increase of the steamboat company stock to $1,000,000; also the ratification of acts authorizing the absorption of the Union Ferry Company and the Tomlinson Bridge Company, whose stock was bought by the railroad company recently.

ATCHISON TERMINALS.

The Reorganization Committee to Take Title to the Chicago Property.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Negotiations are almost completed for the purchase by the Atchison Reorganization Committee of its own terminal property, the title to which is now held in part by the Chicago Elevated Terminal Company, which is practically synonymous with Gen. Joseph T. Torrence of this city. General Solicitor Kenna is expected here to-day to attend to the drawing up of the final papers. Gen. Torrence, it is understood, will pocket $1,000,000 in the deal.

The property to be transferred includes all the Atchison terminals in Chicago, which embrace not only the 3,000 feet of State Street property south of Twelfth Street, but nearly all the company's right of way inside the city limits. The property cost about $12,000,000, and it is estimated that at a forced sale it would bring $15,000,000.

Gen. Torrence secured control of the property when all railroad companies entering Chicago were ordered to elevate their terminals. The Atchison had just been ordered to build a costly viaduct on Halstead Street, and was previously on the verge of going into the hands of a receiver. The General had just completed a scheme of elevated terminals, and the Atchison entered into a contract with him to build its system. The Chicago Elevated Terminal Company was organized by him to complete the work in time for the exposition traffic, but all proceedings were stopped because the Atchison was forced to succumb to financial difficulties. Before the receivership, Gen. Torrence succeeded in protecting himself by a new contract, by which the Terminal Company was given an equity in the city property, and the road was called upon to pay $130,000 a year rental for its own property.

When the order for a mortgage sale came up at Topeka a few weeks ago it was necessary to dispose of a suit of the Terminal Company, which objected to including its property in the assets of the Atchison system. The withdrawal of the suit was then secured, which was the first step in the negotiations for the purchase of a clear title to the entire property.

The negotiations pending in Chicago were alluded to by Director C. S. Gleed, in his interview on Atchison, published in this paper last Wednesday, as follows: "The legal complications in the matter of the Chicago terminals seem to have been very satisfactorily adjusted, so that the immense terminal property there will be at once under the full control of the receivers, and afterward of the new company."

That Extra Five-Cent Fare.

ALBANY, Sept. 19.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has made a further decision in the matter of the complaint of residents of Westchester County against the Manhattan Railway Company, the Suburban Rapid Transit Company, and the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. The inquiry of the board has been further directed as to the right of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to charge five cents between Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

The board is of the opinion that, under section No. 37 of the Railroad law, the New-Haven Company has the right to charge five cents between Willis Avenue and the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street station of the elevated road to any one taking a train at either station, intending only to ride between those stations. The company has not the right, however, to charge that rate for the portion of the route to passengers taking the train at the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street station to points beyond Willis Avenue, or to those taking the train at points beyond Willis Avenue to the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street station.

Annual Meeting of the Monon.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 19.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad yesterday, 88,158 shares of stock were represented. The report of General Manager McDoel showed that the earnings were about $3,250,000, and there was a decrease in the operating expenses of about $50,000. There has been a decrease in the earnings of the passenger department and an increase in freight earnings. The earnings for July were $290,000, an increase for the month of $60,000. The new shops at Lafayette will start next week, and it is expected that the Indianapolis Terminals will be completed this Fall, at an expense of about $250,000. The following Directors were selected to serve for four years: W. L. McDoel, Gilbert Shaw, and Edward R. Thomas.

Union Pacific Conference.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—An informal conference of some of the Union Pacific Directors was held in this city yesterday, when the views of Government Director Coombs, who has recently been over the property, were the subject of consideration. The Directors concluded not to adjourn until December, as is customary, but to convene again on Oct. 30.

It is understood that the meeting had no special significance except in so far as it shows a desire on the part of those interested to aid in the work of reorganization.

The Presidents' Meeting.

Chauncey M. Depew said yesterday that he believed the Trunk Line, and the Central Traffic Association Presidents would to-day adopt the new rate agreement unanimously. The agreement had been prepared with great care; it covered the ground thoroughly, and Mr. Depew was of the opinion that it "would hold water." The meeting of Presidents, which is to be held in the office of the Trunk Line Association, will probably begin at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

Erie Reorganization.

Holders of Erie Railway stock must deposit their holdings under the reorganization plan to-day or pay the additional assessments. J. P. Morgan & Co.'s trust certificates, countersigned by the Mercantile Trust Company for Erie common stock, first assessment paid, have been listed at the Stock Exchange.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Judge Pennypacker, in Philadelphia yesterday, rendered a decision in favor of the minority stockholders in the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad mandamus proceedings against the Pennsylvania Railroad. The suit was brought to compel the Pennsylvania Railroad to furnish a statement of the receipts from through freight on business passing over the Philadelphia and Erie to other lines of the Pennsylvania system, or vice versa.

—Orders for the equipping of a number of the cars of the London and Southwestern and the London and Northwestern Roads with American automatic couplers have been received here by the Gould Coupler Company.

—It has been decided by the Directors of the Concord and Montreal Railroad to unite with the Boston and Maine in erecting a union station at Rockingham Junction, on the Concord and Portsmouth line.

—Judge Caldwell of the United States Court says that no successor to J. C. Wilson as receiver of the Atchison system will be appointed, owing to the approaching sale of the road.

—Donald Mackay, August Belmont, and J. Horace Harding were appointed a proxy committee by the Northern Pacific Directors yesterday.

—The earnings of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for the second week in September show an increase of $33,440.

—An increase of $30,776 in the earnings of the Southern Railway Company is reported for the second week of this month.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central, is in town to attend the Presidents' meeting.

—E. B. Stahlman, Commissioner of the Southern Railway Association, is in New-York.

RECEIVED A BABE AT A PICNIC

Money for Its Board and a Box of Clothes Sent by the Unknown Mother.

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J., Sept. 19.—At the picnic of the Union soldiers, held here a few days ago, Mrs. Tinkey was sitting under a tree chatting with her husband when a very handsomely dressed young woman approached with a babe in her arms and asked Mrs. Tinkey if she would hold it for a few moments while she went to talk with a friend in another part of the grove. Mrs. Tinkey agreed to hold the baby, and she is holding it yet, as the beautiful young lady failed to return.

The Tinkeys took the baby to their farm in Sussex County, and on the following day received a letter from Paterson. Inclosed were two crisp ten-dollar bills, and the letter stated that if the Tinkeys would keep the baby they would receive the money at regular intervals for its board and care. Shortly after the letter arrived there came by express a large box containing a quantity of expensive clothing, from the young woman's wardrobe, for the child. The box was shipped from Paterson.

The Tinkeys say that they would have cared for the child, even if they had received no money or clothing, as they have been married for some time and are childless. The youngster is a bright, chubby baby, and looks as though it had had the very best of care.

Would-be Martyr Disappointed.

From The Chicago Record.

Much to his disappointment, Oliver W. Pearson of Ravenswood was not indicted by the Grand Jury. Mr. Pearson is a strict Seventh Day Adventist, and in accordance with the tenets of his faith, he never performs any work on Saturday. To make up for this loss he usually works at his trade—that of a carpenter—on Sunday. On July 28 the sounds of his hammer and saw disturbed the peace of the orthodox residents in his neighborhood, and the next morning Pearson found himself under arrest on the complaint of Mrs. Eva S. Miller of 2,339 Commercial Avenue. Much to his satisfaction Justice Bonnefoi held him to the Grand Jury. Tuesday the evidence was heard, Mrs. Miller, C. H. Dodge, D. C. Canfield, and M. B. Lamb, appearing against him. But the Grand Jury calmly voted "no bill," and Pearson will not have the opportunity he desired of carrying the case to the Supreme Court.

Grant at the Store Windows.

From The Washington Post.

"The most democratic President that has occupied the White House since the war," said an old Washingtonian, "was Gen. Grant. He was one of the people and never lost touch with them. A number of Presidents have been noted for their scorn of conventionality in official matters. I don't know so much of Grant in that respect, as I never came into official contact with him, but he was unique beyond all his successors in other respects. I saw him on several occasions strolling along Pennsylvania Avenue by himself, smoking a cigar, looking in the store windows, and chatting with acquaintances as he met them by the way. Several times I caught him in the act of inspecting the display in the windows of some store on the avenue, slowly puffing away at a cigar, with hands folded behind his back, and apparently oblivious to everything about him. I could never help feeling the profoundest admiration for the man on this account."

Heavy Traffic to Atlanta.

R. D. Carpenter, General Agent in this city of the Southern Railway Company, says that to accommodate the heavy travel attracted by the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta, Ga., the Southern Railway has, for the last ten days, been running its limited trains in three and four sections loaded with exhibitors and visitors, to the Gate City. The service of the Southern is excellent. The trains are run on schedule time, and its equipment is most excellent in every respect. The dining-car service deserves special mention. Commencing Oct. 6, in addition to the two limited trains now running, a third limited train, known as the Exposition Flier, will be put on, leaving New-York at 10 A. M. and reaching Atlanta the following morning for breakfast.

His Faith in Man's Honesty Shattered.

From The Chicago Record.

William Woodward, a wealthy and very eccentric old man living near Findlay, Ohio, has always believed in the honesty of his neighbors, and has never had a lock upon his doors. Monday night some persons unknown entered his house while he and the family were asleep and found the hiding place of $600 in money, with which they made away without disturbing any one. When Woodward discovered his loss in the morning he immediately sent to town for a carpenter and a full supply of door and window locks, and will hereafter lock himself securely in.

The Talk About Buying Rome.

From The Boston Herald.

The Pilot, the leading Catholic organ of this city, is disposed to regard the reported negotiations between the Government of Italy and the Vatican, looking to the ceding of Italian territory to the Holy See in consideration of $1,000,000,000 to be contributed by the Catholics of the world, as largely in the nature of a huge joke.

The Polo Pony and the Cat.

From The Boston Herald.

We wonder if it ever occurred to the agents of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that a polo pony chases a polo ball just about as naturally and as joyfully as a cat chases a mouse. It my be cruel to the ball and to the mouse, but it isn't to the pony or to the cat.

Overcrowded.

From The New-London (Conn.) Day.

In most of the big cities the schools are overcrowded. So, it may be claimed, are the children's heads.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of a Plot of West Side Lots---Details of the Various Offerings in the Auction Rooms.

Messrs. Hirsh Brothers bought of John E. Hibbard eight lots on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, at about $13,000 each.

The dwelling reported sold by F. Zittel for Henry Gershel yesterday is at 40 West, not East, Eighty-seventh Street, as stated.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, James L. Wells sold, in partition, at $16,200, to John Carr, one of the heirs, the four-story brick tenement with stores at 213 East Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 155 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.4.

The sales at auction at 111 Broadway, are as follows:

By William Kennelly, assignee's sale, the right, title, &c., of Eva E. and Edward B. Lord to six lots, part of the Morris Stebbins property.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Matthew Daly, referee, northeast corner of Avenue A and Seventieth Street, 98 by 100.4, four-story brick planing mill and five-story brick factory, with machinery, &c. Due on judgment, $57,375.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Mott Avenue and Pond Place, northwest corner, two-story frame dwelling, by E. J. McCluskey of 676 First Avenue; cost, $3,500.

No. 637 East Twelfth Street, one-story wagon room, brick, by H. Delle of 639 East Twelfth Street; cost, $600.

Nos. 216 and 218 Willis Avenue, by Hugo Siller, alterations to two five-story brick store and tenements; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 135 feet west of Columbus Avenue, by Bernheimer Schmid, to a two-story brick workshop; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 19.

119TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x 100.11; John P. Everett, trustee, to William H. Jacob..... $1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary and Patrick Dempsey to William H. Jacob..... 400

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 366.6 ft n of Barretto St, contains 6.834-10,000 acres; Thomas W. Pearsall and others, executors and trustees of Paul Spofford, to George F. Johnson..... 40,000

INTERVALE AV, s e s, 119.8 ft n of Home St, 100x18.1x25x54.8x53; Edward G. Whittaker, referee, to John F. Steeves..... 1,500

BERRIAN AV, n w s, 200 ft n e of 3d St, 50x100; Julia L. Gerding to Henrietta Hillgehauer..... 10

LOTS 177 and 178, map of lands of Associated Lace Makers' Company, at William's Bridge; Frederick Draper and wife to Sophie Duden..... 10

LANE from Albany Post Road to Hudson River Railroad Station at Riverdale, centre line, adjoining lands of Mrs. Petrullo, three acres; George Lynn and wife to Emily S. Flood..... 1

WALTON AV, e s, Lot 234, map of Inwood, &c., 50x178.8; K. C. Morhous to Alfred C. Cornwell..... 1,500

VREELAND AV, e s, Lot 552, map of part of Seton Homestead; Seton Homestead Land Company to Kate J. McSheehy.... 350

WATER ST, 110; Andrew H. Mickle Saltonstall and wife to Cornelius F. Kingsland..... 20,400

GREAT JONES ST, s w s, Lot 75, map of Samuel Jones, 26.4x100; the executors, Myer Finn to Mitchell A. C. Levy. 28,250

16TH ST, n s, 338 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92; Solomon Frank to Moses Kugelmann..... 1

87TH ST, 13 West; Charles Buek and wife to George Hotchkiss..... 1

64TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of (8th Av) Central Park West, 75x100.5; George Lynn and wife to James P. Young..... 1

69TH ST, n s, 142 ft w of Columbus Av, 21x100.5; John H. Barry and wife to Lucien Oudin..... 1

94TH ST, 70 East; Henry and Hartmann Schmidt and wives to Anna M. Steers.. 1

110TH ST, n s, 157.6 ft w of Park Av, 97.6x100.11; Anna Ida and Edward P. Steers to Henry and Hartmann Schmidt. 1

131ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Thomas Keitel to Thomas Keitel and Margaret, his wife..... 7,000

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 109th St, 75x100; John Flanagan and wife to Martin Metzger..... 1

Recorded Leases.

DUFFY, Ann, to Arnett F. Perry; 126 West 54th St, 5 years..... $1,560

DEVINE, John, to John Mackey; store 1,090 3d Av, 7 1-6 years..... 2,100

LINDEN, J. & Co., to F. Thoericht; 624 to 626 West St, 5 years..... 960-1,000

OWENS, Patrick J., to Frank Lechner; s e corner of Cauldwell Av and 163d St, store, 5 years..... 650-720

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, George W., to D. G. Dimon; s w s of Perot St, 22 ft s e of Armand Place, 1 year..... $1,000

BURNAP, William H., and wife to John C. Morrow, guardian; Main St, Lots 356, 357, 358, 374, 375, and 373, map of Elizabeth R. B. King, 3 years..... 5,000

CURTIS, Marie A., to Marguerite Loutz; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 252.4 ft n of 145th St, 5 years..... 15,000

DWYER, Thomas, and wife to Edward Bell; s s of 115th St, 170 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 11,000

SAME to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of 115th St, 170 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 1,000

ECKHOFF, John, to Clausen & Price Brewing Company; s s of Grand St, 75 ft e of Clinton St, 2 years..... 2,000

HUTCHINSON, Richard W., and wife to the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association; e s of Nathalie Av, Lots 19 and 20, map of Anthony estate, installments..... 1,250

HENNESSY, John, and wife to Emelia Loos; n corner of Union St and Bremer Av, 3 years..... 1,000

HOUGHTON, Frank R., and wife to Real Estate Trust Company; n e corner of Boston Road and 164th St, 3 years.... 18,000

JACOB, William H., and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 119th St, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 4 years, (four mortgages)..... 50,000

JOHNSON, George F., Thomas W. Pearsall and another, trustees; w s of Southern Boulevard, 366.6 ft n of Barretto St, (five mortgages,) 5 years..... 80,000

LAWSON, Jacob, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s w corner of Boulevard and 115th St, 5 years..... 55,000

LATHERS, Amelia C., to John C. Gulick; e s of Franklin Av, 95.2 ft s of Jefferson Av, 2 years..... 800

MERRIAM, Alice J., and another to King's Bridge Trust Company; s e corner of Minetta Lane and Minetta St, 5 years..... 7,000

MELVILLE, Alexander J., to George H. Moller; s s of Scott Av, 70 ft w of Decatur Av, 5 years..... 3,000

MAHER, Wilhelmina, and others to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; 43 Cherry St, 1 year..... 2,500

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY to the Central Trust Company of New-York; n s of 128th St, 370.11 ft e of 3d Av..... Collateral

OUDIN, Lucien, to John H. Barry; n s of 69th St, 142 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 6,000

ORCUTT, Caroline S., to George Ehret; s e corner of Avenue A and 69th St, 1 year..... 10,000

PATTEN, William S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 32d St, 381 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 9,000

PRICE, George, and wife to Arthur Gorsch; e s of Union Av, 111 ft s of 156th St, 1 year..... 200

RAFTERY, Matthew, and wife to E. W. Burke; s s of 36th St, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 2,000

RIEHL, John, and wife to A. G. Hupfel; n w s of Franklin Av, 100 ft n e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 500

RALLINGS, Eliza, to James Flynn; n s of 41st St, 181 ft e of Broadway, 3 years..... 28,000

SCHMIDT, Henry, and others to E. P. Steers; n s of 119th St, 157.6 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 2,000

THE GERMAN ST. STEPHEN'S EVANgelical Lutheran Church of the City of New York; w s of Union Av, 100 ft s of 166th St, 2 years..... 2,600

SHEEHAN, Florence J., to New-York Building Loan Banking Company; Lots 84 and 85, map of McGraw estate, installments..... 3,575

SKAHAN, Michael, to Noble H. Briggs; n s of 5th St, Lot 831, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 800

FROST, Louise, to the Green Point Savings Bank; s s of 33d St, 83.4 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 2,400

TOBIN, Michael J., to Max Schlesinger; n s of Columbus Av, Lots 41 and 42, map of Downing estate, 3 years..... 500

VAN INGEN, Edward H., and wife to Moses T. Pyne and another, trustees; n s of 40th St, 270.6 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years..... 125,000

YATES, Mary K., to the Irish Emigrant Society; 101 Broome St, 1 years..... 8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Ellen, to Chattie De Hart... $350

BROWN, James M., and others, executors, and others, and others, trustees..... 2,250

GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Guarantee Company to John B. Mills and another, trustees..... 10,000

JACOBUS, John S., to R. S. Jacobus..... 1

LEMOINE, Arnold, to O. I. Pilat..... —

LE COMPTE, William J., Jr., executor, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, (three assignments)..... 28,000

LYMAN, Jennie, to C. J. Reilly..... 2,250

NEW-YORK REALTY COMPANY to F. J. Middlebrook..... 19,800

STEWART, William R., and others, trustees, to William Rhinelander and another trustees..... 83,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany, to Christine Kress and another, executors and trustees..... 5,000

TRAVERS, Susan, to Charles F. Bauerdorf, (two assignments)..... 18,000

Lis Pendens.

BOULEVARD, w s, 88.7 ft s of 78th St, 20.2 ft front; Boulevard, w s, 108.9 ft s of 78th St, 20.2 ft front; Harris D. Colt, trustee, against James Livingston and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WORTH ST, w s, 108.6 ft s of 176th St, 50 ft front; Anna M. Smith against M. Gertrude Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

3D AV and Rose St, s e corner, 25x87; Andrew Ludwig against Johanna Zwickert, executrix, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

116TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of Lenox Av, 20 ft front; William W. Van Valzak against Edmund W. Wylie and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

32D ST, 324 West; Carolin Stetson against George Beach, administrator, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

28TH ST, 333 West; Patrick Burbridge against Mary L. Goodman, owner and contractor, $272.

103D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25 ft front; Church E. Gates & Co. against George Fehn, owner and contractor, $273.

103D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25 ft front; same against same, $273.

103D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 25 ft front; same against same, $273.

MADISON AV and 118th St, s w corner, 50x100; John Corrigan against William H. Jackson, owner; Peter Alteri, contractor, $157.

FULTON AV, e s, 281.6 ft s of Pelham Av, 25x 157.8; the Derby Lumber Company against R. L. Leslie, owner; Charles H. Orne, contractor, $120.

90TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100; Antonio G. Pucci against Henrietta Weinstein, owner; Michael Spinnelli, contractor, $675.

CROSBY ST, 47; James W. Moran against Edward Judson, owner and contractor, $32.

BEDFORD and Downing Sts, n e corner, 90x 92.7; same against same, $185.

LAFAYETTE PLACE, 7; same against same, $136.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Germanic from Liverpool.

A.—A. Alabaster, D. S. Anderson, W. C. Ashwell, Mrs. Ashwell, Brown Ayres.—B.—The Rev. R. H. Baldwin, Mrs. Baldwin, Miss G. Baldwin, C. Baldwin, P. Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, Miss B. Baldwin, Dr. S. L. Benson, W. J. Bentley, Miss Bolton, the Rev. W. H. Boocock, Mrs. Botterell, Miss Botterell, T. E. Botterell, the Rev. Prof. C. A. Briggs, J. Brook, Francis Brown, Mrs. Brown, D. J. Brown, E. Brusewitz.—C.—L. J. Chambers, C. G. Cleather, Mrs. Cleather, Miss Clipperton, A. Coghill, Jr.—D.—R. M. Dean, S. A. Decker, Mrs. Decker, F. C. Denkman, Mrs. Denkman, Mr. Dick, C. B. Dobson, C. H. Dow, Mrs. Dow, J. M. Dunlop, H. P. Dyer, Mrs. Dyer, Miss Dyer.—F.—W. J. Fish, G. L. Forman, G. E. Fox, the Rev. J. Abbott French, Mrs. French.—G.—Miss Galbraith, Capt. K. Gamble, C. E. Gardiner, Mrs. Gardiner, C. Eustace Garrett, R. S. Gernon, Warren F. Goodwin, R. Graham, Miss M. Gregg.—H.—Miss Alice Hale, Miss Marie Hall, J. Hallworth, Frank Hallworth, B. B. Hanson, Dr. Charles S. Hardy, J. Harkness, Miss Haxeltine, A. Hendricks, Miss Higgins, Alfred Hodge, J. G. Holmes, Mrs. Holmes, J. H. Holmes, W. Holmes, Miss E. Holmes, P. H. Holt, Jr., C. E. Hughes, Miss Jane B. Hyde, Miss M. R. Hyde.—K.—A. Kalisch, Mrs. Kalisch, Samuel Kalisch, Henry Kalisch, J. Kalisch, J. G. Keys, Mrs. Keys, Miss Keys, J. B. Kinley, Mrs. Kinley, O. E. Kinley, Miss E. Kinley, Miss C. E. Kinley, Miss M. Knowlton.—L.—Miss G. Landfield, H. B. Livingston, C. W. Loring, Mrs. C. W. Loring, C. R. Loring, Miss E. Lovejoy, C. Lowe.—M.—Miss McConville, Miss M. McConville, Miss M. McLean, Miss Means, Miss M. McG. Means, Frank Meiggs, W. K. Meisner, Mrs. H. Modeley, F. H. Moore.—N.—Dr. G. F. Nelson, E. Norton, Mrs. E. Norton, G. F. Norton, Miss L. M. Norton, Miss M. H. Norton, the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, Mrs. C. H. Parkhurst, G. M. Paton, R. Pilling, Mrs. Pilling, R. Pilling, Jr., R. F. Potter, Prof. W. B. Powell, J. L. Prince.—R.—Mrs. R. H. Read, Miss F. Reed, Mrs. J. Reichner, Miss Reichner, A. L. Reid, Jr., Miss Roberts, Dr. W. Clarke Robinson, Miss C. L. Ryder.—S.—Miss Savage, Miss N. H. Scott, R. G. Shaw, G. H. Southard, Mrs. Southard, Miss Edith B. Southard, Charles Steele, Mrs. Steele, R. M. Sterling, Mrs. E. R. Sterling, Mrs. C. M. Stilwell, Miss Stilwell.—T.—Mrs. John R. Taber, Miss M. Taber, Miss J. Taber, Thomas Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Anstruther-Thomson, L. S. Tuckerman, Mrs. Twining, E. Twining.—W.—J. Vine.—W. Walker, Adam Walker, Miss F. Walker, Miss M. Walker, the Rev. H. D. Waller, Thomas W. Watkins, Mrs. Watkins, Reginald Watkins, Ernest Watkins, William Watkins, W. S. K. Wetmore, R. K. Wetmore, H. E. Wild, Mrs. Wild, Mrs. E. B. Wilder, Miss Wilder, Miss B. Wilder, John Wilkie, Prof. C. A. Carus-Wilson, Mrs. Carus-Wilson.—Y.—Miss Young.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court-Martial.—At United States Camp, Chickamauga battlefield. Detail: Major Charles W. Miner, Sixth Infantry; Capts. Cyrus S. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry; James Chester, Third Artillery; William P. Rogers, Seventeenth Infantry; Bernard A. Byrne, Sixth Infantry; Lieuts. Benjamin H. Randolph, Third Artillery; Elmore F. Taggart, Sixth Infantry; Benjamin A. Poor, Sixth Infantry; David P. Cordray, Seventeenth Infantry; Lieut. David J. Rumbough, Third Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—Transfers in the Tenth Cavalry.—Lieut. William E. Shipp, from Troop D to Troop L; Lieut. John J. Pershing, from Troop A to Troop D; Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, from Troop C to Troop B; Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, from Troop B to Troop L; Lieut. William T. Johnston, from Troop M to Troop G; Lieut. Samuel D. Rockenbach, from Troop L to Troop C; Lieut. James S. Parker, from Troop G to Troop M.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Louis B. Lawton, Ninth Infantry, one month; Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, Sixth Cavalry, one month; Lieut. F. L. Dodds, Ninth Infantry, seven days' extension; Lieut. David C. Cordray, Seventeenth Infantry, one month; Major G. B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery, two days' extension; Lieut. Frank H. Lawton, Twenty-first Infantry, one month; Major P. F. Harvey, Surgeon, ten days' extension.

—Court-Martial.—At Washington Barracks, D. C. Detail: Major Jacob B. Rawles; Capts. Fred erick Fuger, William Ennis, Constantine Chase, Fourth Artillery; Lieuts. John K. Cree, Third Artillery; Archibald Campbell, Third Artillery; Henry H. Whitney Gordon G. Heiner, David M King, John and C. Gilmore, Jr., Fourth Artillery Lieut. Walter S. Alexander, Fourth Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial.—At Fort Thomas, Ky. Detail: Lieut. Col. Harry C. Egbert; Capts. William H H. Crowell, Alex M. Wetherell, George B. Walker, Sixth Infantry; Capt. Ashton B. Heyl, Medical Department; Lieuts. Ferah W. Torrey, Benjamin W. Atkinson, William C. Bennett, Harry H. Bandholtz, Sixth Infantry; Lieut. Charles Byrne, Sixth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine, Eleventh Infantry, has been relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will join his company.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon W. F. Arnold has been detached from the Petrel and ordered to special duty in investigating the plague in China and the cholera in Japan.

—Ensign H. F. Jones, Jr., has been detached from the Atlanta and ordered to duty on the Lancaster as watch and division officer.

—Lieut. C. F. Norton, when discharged from the hospital at Mare Island, will be ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

—Passed Assistant Engineer W. M. Park has been detached from duty as Inspector of Machinery at Newport News.

—Gunner F. L. Hoagland has been authorized to delay four days in reporting for duty on board the Amphitrite.

—Lieut. D. L. Wilson has been ordered to report at Washington Navy Yard, Sept. 20, to undergo medical survey.

—Ensign George W. Williams has been detached from the Alliance and will take three months' leave.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon P. W. Bryant has been detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Petrel.

—Lieut. N. J. L. T. Halpine has been ordered to duty at Boston, Sept. 20, to undergo medical survey.

—Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. Chambers has been ordered to duty at the New-York Navy Yard.

—Ensign J. H. Dayton has been detached from the Alliance and will take three months' leave.

—Carpenter B. F. Markham has been detached from the Minnesota and ordered to the Marion.

—Lieut. H. A. Field's order detaching him from the Philadelphia, 9th inst., is revoked.

—Assistant Paymaster John Irwin has been ordered to instruction on board the Vermont.

—Carpenter D. M. W. Nash will remain under treatment at Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

—Lieut. W. S. Fletcher has been detached from the Atlanta and ordered to the Alliance.

—Ensign F. Symington has been detached from the Atlanta and ordered to the Alliance.

—Ensign A. Rust has been ordered to duty in connection with the Boston.

—Assistant Engineer N. B. Peugnet's resignation has been accepted.

—Lieut. C. W. Brown has been ordered to the Richmond.

Golden Wedding and Birthday.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Corbin of Rockville celebrated their golden wedding on Wednesday evening. Mr. Corbin is one of the old residents of Rockville and a member of the firm of White, Corbin & Co., the largest envelope manufacturers in the world. About 350 invitations were issued. Mr. and Mrs. Corbin's three children, Mrs. Sidney A. Grant of Springfield, Mrs. Imogene Marcy, and Mrs. W. E. Payne of Rockville, were all present, with their children. The day was also the seventy-third anniversary of Mr. Corbin's birthday.

Not Concerned About Its Antiquity.

From The Christian at Work.

A correspondent incloses a newspaper slip headed "The Rig Veda, the Oldest Book in the World," and inquires of The Christian at Work if it is older than the Bible. We do not know how old it is, and we do not know just how old the Pentateuch is. We do know that the Bible is adapted to meet the deepest wants of human souls to-day, and, knowing that, we leave the case of "Rig Verdas, versus the Pentateuch" to others who can concern themselves with nothing better.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, September 26, 1895,

At 12:00 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S & TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF THE

BATHGATE ESTATE,

LATE PROPERTY OF
CHARLES B. BECK, deceased,
BY ORDER OF
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE,

176
Choice and Valuable Lots
ON
3d, Washington, Bathgate, Wendover, and Fulton Avs., 171st and 172d Sts.,
24th Ward, New-York City.

50 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 1 or 3 years at 5 per cent. interest.

Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. free of charge to each purchaser.

For book maps, &c., apply to TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Esqs., Attorneys for the executor and trustee, 22 William St., and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, basement.

Public Sale
—OF—
Seashore Property
—AT—
Manchester-by-the-Sea.

The Towne Estate, known as Eagle Head, abutting directly on the ocean, comprising 78 acres of land, the sea front lying between two beaches, but itself consisting of high ground, finely timbered, and commanding magnificent views of the whole North Shore coast from Marblehead to Gloucester, the estate having also an extensive frontage on the Gloucester and Beverly road adjacent to the grounds of the Essex County Club, will be sold AS A WHOLE ONLY, not in parcels, at

PUBLIC SALE on the premises on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

(Return Trains leave Manchester for Boston at 5:26 and 6:38 P. M.)

$5,000 to be paid in cash, or by certified check, at time and place of sale.

For terms of sale and further particulars address or apply to

T. DENNIE BOARDMAN,
Ames Building, Boston, Mass.
Auctioneer, L. Foster Morse, Boston.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
Mortgage Loans Exclusively.
146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW YORK.

ONE LOT IN TRINITY CEMETERY FOR Sale.—Size, 15x30; no interment. KARSCH, 5th Av., corner 41st.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

LARGE HOUSE; SPACIOUS OUTBUILDINGS; 10 acres; attractive location; 1¼ hours New-Haven Railroad; desirable for residence or educational or other institution. ATWATER, 67 Liberty St.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

Dwellings and Apartments for Rent.

Furnished and Unfurnished.
North, East, South, and West of Central Park.
Rents $900 to $15,000.
Early inspection requisite to secure lease.
Write, telephone, or call.

The Wm. S. Anderson Co.,
NO. 24 EAST 42D ST.
3d Av., cor. 72d St., 255 West 116th St., 150 Broadway.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished. Choice locations.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
55 Liberty St.

CUBA'S HEAVY BURDENS

"The Garden of the World" a Rich Field for Captains General.

HER PEOPLE ROBBED FOR CENTURIES

The Great Natural Advantages of the Island Undeveloped by Spain — The Sad Story History Tells.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In a previous communication, (see The Times of Sept. 4,) I attempted to describe the great natural wealth of the Island of Cuba, and the facilities which its configuration, abundance of harbors, and the proximity to the great consuming markets of the United States afford for turning that wealth to good account.

To those who have not visited the country, or even to those who, having visited it, have not ventured beyond the seaports, some of my assertions may appear to partake somewhat of exaggeration, and I wish to bring to their support the testimony of other Americans.

Mr. Maturin M. Ballou, who traveled through the island while collecting materials for his history, published in 1854, says:

"Cuba has been justly styled the garden of the world, perpetual Summer smiling upon its favored shores, and its natural wealth almost baffling the capacity of estimation.

"The agriculturists of the island confine their attention almost solely to the raising of sugar, coffee, and tobacco, almost entirely neglecting Indian corn, (which the first settlers found indigenous here,) and but slightly attending to the varieties of the orange. It is scarcely credible that, when the generous soil produces from two to three crops annually, the vegetable wealth of this island should be so poorly developed. It is capable of supporting a population of almost any density, and yet the largest estimate gives only one million and a half of inhabitants. On treading the fertile soil, and on beholding the clustering fruits offered on all sides, the delicious oranges, the perfumed pineapple, the luscious bananas, the cooling cocoanuts, and other fruits for which our language has no name, we were struck with the thought of how much Providence and how little man has done for this Eden of the Gulf. Nowhere on the face of the globe would intelligent labor meet with a richer reward. Cuba is, indeed, a land of enchantment, where nature is beautiful, and where mere existence is a luxury." (History of Cuba, Pages 125-128,)

Another American, the Hon. O. R. Singleton of Mississippi, writes:

"Rich in soil, salubrious in climate, varied in productions, the home of commerce, Cuba seems to have been formed to become the very 'button on Fortune's cap.'"

And, again, Mr. Alexander H. Everett:

"This favored land wants nothing but men to turn its advantages to account and enjoy their results, to be acknowledged as the garden of the world."

Both writers just mentioned are quoted by Ballou in his history, Pages 128 and 229, and I could offer similar evidence from several other foreigners who have visited and traveled through the island; but that adduced is sufficient to show that I am not alone in my admiration of that land which, as Columbus said, "was the most beautiful that human eyes had ever beheld."

What use has the Spanish Government made of those great advantages, and what benefit has the Cuban people derived from them?

I shall not attempt to answer the question myself. It might be suspected that my deep sympathies for the struggling Cubans have influenced my statements, and I shall let others who cannot be suspected of partiality narrate the awful tale. I quote:

"We have seen that the office of Captain General was established in 1589, and, with a succession of incumbents, the office has been maintained until the present day, retaining the same functions and the same extraordinary powers. The object of the Spanish Government is, and ever has been, to derive as much revenue as possible from the island, and the exactions imposed upon the inhabitants have increased in proportion as other colonies of Spain in the Western world have revolted and obtained their independence. The imposition of heavier burdens than those imposed upon any other people in the world has been the reward of the proverbial loyalty of the Cubans, while the epithet of 'ever-faithful' bestowed by the Crown has been their only recompense for their devotion to the throne. But for many years this lauded loyalty has existed only in appearance, while discontent has been fermenting deeply below the surface.

"The Cubans owe all the blessings they enjoy to Providence alone, so to speak, while the evils which they suffer are directly referable to the oppression of the home Government. The Captain General is, in fact, a Viceroy appointed by the Crown of Spain, and accountable only to the sovereign for his administration of the colony. His rule is absolute; he has the power of life and death and liberty in his hands. He can, by his arbitrary will, send into exile any person whatever, be his name or rank what it may, whose residence in the island he considers prejudicial to the royal interest, even if he has committed no overt act. He can suspend the operation of the laws and ordinances if he sees fit to do so; can destroy or confiscate property, and, in short, the island may be said to be perpetually in a state of siege.

"Few men who have governed Cuba have consulted the true interests of the creoles; in fact, they are not appointed for that purpose, but merely to look after the crown revenue. An office of such magnitude is, of course, a brilliant prize, for which the grandees of Spain are constantly struggling, and the means by which an aspirant is most likely to secure the appointment presupposes a character of an inferior order. The Captain General knows that he cannot reckon on a long term of office, and hence takes no pains to study the interests or gain the good will of the Cubans. He has a twofold object in view—to keep the revenue well up to the mark, and to enrich himself as speedily as possible." (Ballou, "History of Cuba," Pages 17-19.)

Further on he writes:

"Her [Cuba's] wrongs are multifarious, and the restrictions placed upon her by her oppressors are each and all of so heinous and tyrannical a character that a chapter upon each would be insufficient to place them in their true light before the world. * * * She is permitted no voice in the Cortes; the press is under the vilest censorship; farmers are compelled to pay 10 per cent. on all their harvest except sugar, and on that article 2½ per cent.; over $23,000,000 of taxes is levied upon the inhabitants, to be squandered by Spain; ice is monopolized by the Government; flour is so taxed as to be inadmissible; a Creole must purchase a license before he can invite a few friends to take a cup of tea at his board; there is a stamped paper, made legally necessary for special purposes of contract, costing $8 per sheet; no goods, either in or out of doors, can be sold without a license; the natives of the island are excluded entirely from the army, the judiciary, the treasury, and the customs; the military Government assumes the charge of the schools; the grazing of cattle is taxed exorbitantly; newspapers from abroad, with few exceptions, are contraband; letters passing through the post are opened and purged of their contents before delivery; fishing on the coast is forbidden, being a Government monopoly; no person can remove from one house to another without first paying for a Government permit; all cattle (the same as goods) that are sold must pay 6 per cent. of their value to the Government; in short, every possible subterfuge is resorted to by the Government officials to swindle the people, everything being taxed, and there is no appeal from the decision of the Captain General." (Ibid, Pages 129-130.)

Speaking on the same subject, Alexander H. Everett says:

"No such extent of taxation as is now enforced in Cuba was ever known or heard of before in any part of the world, and no community relying solely on the products of its own labor could possibly exist under it."

One more quotation from Ballou's History, Page 197: "And now is it to be wondered at that the Creoles should groan under the load of oppression forced upon them as depicted in the foregoing pages? * * * Their lovely climate and beautiful land are made gloomy by the persecutions of their oppressors; their exuberant soil groans with the burdens that are heaped upon it. They are not safe from prying inquiry at bed or board, and their every action is observed, their slightest words noted. They can sing no song not in praise of royalty, and even to hum an air wedded to republican verse is to provoke suspicion and, perhaps, arrest. The press is muzzled by the iron hand of power, and speaks only in adulation of a distant Queen and a corrupt Court. Foreign soldiers fatten upon the people, eating their substance, and every village near the coast of the island is a garrison, every interior town is environed with bayonets."

But the revenues extracted by the Government do not by any means represent the drainage to which the resources of the country have been subjected. Large and burdensome as the amount appears, it must yet be doubled, because for every dollar that went into the public treasury, at least another was stolen by the Government officials. The extent to which stealing was carried on passes almost all belief. The yearly share of some of the Captains General has run up to the millions, and during the last half century not one of them, however short his term of office may have been, has left the island without carrying home several of them. I have known Collectors of Customs, whose names I could give if necessary, of ports of secondary commercial importance, who, having held office for two or three years at a salary of some $4,000 per annum, have left for home with near $1,000,000. In that same port, a simple Inspector of Customs who arrived with his pockets so empty of money that he scarcely had any clothes to wear, having filled his position only about seven months, died of yellow fever, and from a salary of about $2,000 a year he had already accumulated a fortune of near $120,000, which he left to his family. If the reader wishes to know how it happened that I was so familiar with the income of those honest gentlemen, I can satisfy his curiosity: I was the cashier of the banking house which sold them the drafts sent home.

The reader may also have some curiosity about the manner in which smuggling on such a large scale was done, and I can also inform him. The modus operandi was very simple. Sometimes vessels arriving with a full cargo were entered at the Custom House as in ballast, sometimes only one-half of the packages of which the cargo consisted was entered, or the full number of packages was declared and only one-half of the contents, the matter being previously arranged with the Collector and Inspectors. The amount of duties on the goods not entered was divided as follows: Forty per cent. for the importer, who, from his share, allowed 10 per cent. to the clerk who attended to the business; 40 per cent. for the Collector and Inspectors, and 20 per cent. for the minor officials, including even the janitor and porters.

Now and then an official who considered himself unfairly treated in the division of the spoils or who had been removed from office would publicly denounce the infamous business, and something had to be done to cover appearances. An investigating committee was appointed at Havana, but before doing so the Collector of the Port where the investigation was to be made was privately informed of the fact from the head office in order that he might have time to put matters in a convenient shape. In due time the investigation was performed in the most ostensible manner, and a long report presented showing that "the most searching examination of the books and other documents had not revealed the least irregularity." This procedure had a twofold object; first, to set the matter at rest; second, to have a legal hold on the accuser, threaten him with judicial proceedings for calumny, and incapacitate him for further harm. But I will not detain the reader with these details.

Another cause of drainage on the resources of the island, and a very important one, although not directly due to the exactions of the Spanish Government, was the immediate result of its diabolical policy, especially from the time of Gen. Tacon, with the exception of Valmaseda, the most ferocious despot that has ruled the island. Up to that date the Spaniards and Cubans were not divided, and the relations between these two elements of the population were very friendly and cordial. In the course of a few years that division became so deep and pronounced that scarcely 4 or 5 per cent. of the Spanish residents had any social intercourse whatever with the Cubans. The Spaniards came to Cuba, worked hard, and lived in the most economical manner for a few years, and as soon as they had accumulated a fortune, taking it along with them, retired to Spain to enjoy it. How many millions were yearly withdrawn from the island in that way can be estimated when it is known that until the last fifteen years all the wholesale and retail commerce of the country was in the hands of Spaniards, the receiving and selling on commission of the produce of it, such as sugar, coffee, tobacco, &c., being the only branch in which Cubans were engaged to some extent. Every year hundreds of Spaniards left for Spain, each carrying over a fortune of from $50,000 to $250,000. With the money thus withdrawn from Cuba many decayed towns of Spain have received new life, and several new ones have been built. To money from Cuba, Barcelona owes wholly her Ensanche, the new and best part of the city, while in Sitges there is not a family living in comfortable circumstances that has not derived its means from the Pearl of the Antilles.

Another evil effect of the division between Cubans and Spaniards produced by the policy adopted by the Government is that the latter have never taken, nor was there any reason why they should take, any interest in the welfare of the country. For them it was a matter of no moment whether the island was well or ill governed, and they cared little for its immediate and nothing at all for its remote future. On the contrary, misgovernment and a corrupt administration, so injurious to the country, offered to them opportunities of accumulating a fortune quicker, and they had come to America for no other purpose.

An impartial Spaniard, as far as a Spaniard can be impartial when treating of Cuba, in his very estimable book entitled "Nature and Civilization of Cuba," treating of the indifference and neglect with which Spain has governed the island, says:

"When I consider this neglect, and remember what Havana was and what it is to-day, thanks to the commercial freedom she now enjoys, due, not to the care and foresight of the Government, but to the stern law of necessity; when I compare on the pages of the book of the past what New-Orleans was under the crushing hand of a Count O'Reilly, our then Captain General there, with the imposing spectacle she now presents as the result of a calculating commercial policy and of a good administration, my faith as a Spaniard would abandon me were not my hopes supported by the influences of our times and the belief in our regeneration." (Page 31.)

The necessity to which the writer refers was the lack of provisions at Havana during the second half of the last century, which compelled the Government several times temporarily to permit their importation from foreign countries. But the ports of Cuba were not finally opened to foreign commerce until after the first decade of the present century, thanks to the persistent efforts of the eminent Cuban statesman Don Francisco Arango, who succeeded in convincing the suspicious and benighted Government of Spain that the adoption of that measure would greatly increase the revenue derived from the island, the only argument which could have any weight with those to whom it was addressed. And the revenues did show immediately a great increase, a fact which had no interest for Arango, as he well knew that they were not to be employed for the benefit of his country; but he had the satisfaction of removing a restriction which had obstructed and fettered the material progress of the island, fully realizing the significance it had for its future. To him, and to him alone, is Cuba indebted for the benefit, and not to the Government, whose only motive of action was expected increase in the revenue, and never the advantages that the colony might derive from the measure.

In 1811, the Spanish Minister of Finance, addressing the Cortes, had said:

"The fertility of the Cuban soil is most wonderful, and it yields in abundance almost all the fruits of both Americas and of Europe. Cattle of all kinds are abundant, and it seems as if the island was destined to be the home of the bee, while the forests are full of excellent woods. To these advantages must be added that the Creator has enriched the country with a multitude of first and second class harbors, so that the exportation of the productions of the island is most easily effected. A little diligence could have transformed it into a powerful kingdom, if to those natural advantages the Government had extended a helping hand."

The words of the Minister were forgotten as soon as uttered, even by himself. Twenty-six years had elapsed, and what had the Government done? I shall let Señor Benavides, a Spaniard and a Conservative, state it. Addressing the Cortes in 1837, he said:

"It will probably be said that those provinces have prospered under that system. No, Sir. Those are two different facts, and by no means is the one the consequence of the other. They simply show what state of prosperity they could have reached if they had been governed by wise laws and enlightened regulations. Look at Cuba. Are we not surprised and astonished to see how the disregard of the most sacred laws increases precisely at a moment when they should be most regarded and respected? During the last year, Sir, the situation of the island has become worse, and the previous as well as the present administration will be held responsible for their neglect to remedy the evil; by their indifference in permitting that a system of terror should prevail there by which individuals are subjected to summary proceedings without a hearing, banished to foreign countries, and their estates confiscated."

I am not yet half through in my attempt to show what use the Spanish Government has made of the great natural advantages of the Island of Cuba; but this letter is already too long, and I beg to refer the reader to my next one.

A FRIEND OF CUBA.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1895.

CUBAN REVOLUTION INVINCIBLE.

Antonio Maceo's Beautiful Letter to a Friend in New-York.

HEAD QUARTERS, EL CANEY, Aug. 28.—My esteemed and good friend:

Many thanks for your kind offer. I shall avail myself of it without hesitation whenever there is an opportunity to do so.

It pleases me beyond expression to hear that perfect harmony and unity of action prevail among you there, and I can assure you that I can say as much of us here. To put it in a short phrase, here we all form only one head, one heart, and one arm. This means the inevitable triumph of our cause.

Judging by letters which I received yesterday from Gen. Gomez, the organization of the Government must have taken place already at Camaguey. Perhaps you shall have received advices to that effect before this reaches you.

You may rely upon the fact that the revolution is invincible. It is already so strong that no efforts on the part of the enemy can overcome it, and its forces are daily increasing.

Do not worry about us when reading the Spanish official reports of battles. We are satisfied with our victories, and can afford to allow to them the satisfaction of gaining them on paper.

The expedition conducted by Roloff and Sanchez to Las Villas has been a complete success, and in that section of the country we are now as strong as here or in Camaguey. Here in the East, our position is such that the enemy does not dare to attack us. Now and then they make a sally, fire a few shots, and run back to their hiding places. The simple fact that I have my headquarters at Caney, two miles from Santiago de Cuba, gives you an idea of our strength.

During the last three days I have been visiting the surrounding country and its people, who receive us with open arms, both the Cubans as well as the Spaniards. We have been really surprised to see how these last are willing to support us, not only with money, but with their good will, furnishing us all the information they get from their countrymen in the cities, which is, of course, valuable to us.

We are prepared to meet the reinforcements of which so much has been said. Let them come soon, for the sooner they come the quicker the last vestige of Spanish domination in America will disappear. Within six months I believe that they will either have to capitulate or throw themselves into the sea and go for the "dense darkness of the Escurial," of which our Poet Palma speaks. Your affectionate friend. ANTONIO MACEO.

BRUTALLY CLUBBED, HE SAYS

A Prisoner Complains Against Policeman 2,752—Investigation to be Made.

Thomas Cooper, a colored waiter, twenty-five years old, of 495 Seventh Avenue, and his wife, Mary, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Policeman Rohrs of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station on the charge of disorderly conduct. Cooper's head had been clubbed by a policeman, and presented a horrible appearance. Rohrs said the couple were quarreling and using profane language at Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. As they were across the street and out of his precinct, Cooper defied the policeman, and drew to the scene a crowd of colored men, who threatened to assault Rohrs. Rohrs summoned assistance, and took Cooper to the station house after a fight. The prisoner said he had not resisted arrest.

"This policeman, your Honor," said he, "did not club me, but it was a big fellow, fully 6 feet 2 inches in height, who hit me without any cause. I don't know his name, but his number was 2,752." Both Mrs. Cooper and a white man named Thomas McKenna swore that Cooper had done nothing to deserve the clubbing, but that the big policeman had struck him brutally without any provocation whatever. Magistrate Cornell asked Rohrs where No. 2,752 was, and Rohrs replied that it was his day off, but did not give the man's name.

"Well," said Magistrate Cornell, "this case needs investigation. You have that policeman here to-morrow morning, Rohrs, and I will hold these prisoners in $100 each for examination at that time. Whoever is in the right will get justice."

HE CAN FIGHT WITH SWORDS

But Ross Gives Way Before an Umbrella Wielded by His Little Wife.

Duncan C. Ross, the champion broadswordsman and wrestler, who weighs 250 pounds, was the victim of an assault Wednesday night. At least, so he says. The assailant, it appears, was his wife. She had wielded an umbrella.

Mrs. Ross was formerly known as "Viola Rivers," the bareback rider. She is a small, frail-looking woman, who weighs about 100 pounds, but, nevertheless, neither Duncan Ross nor his son, Charles C., who is tall and athletic, was able to protect himself, and they were forced to call for police aid. As a result, Mrs. Ross spent Wednesday night in the Oak Street Station.

When she was arraigned yesterday morning her husband, still keeping near a policeman, appeared to press the complaint. There were various accusations between Ross and his wife of ill treatment. By the time his case came up Ross had apparently made up his mind that he had gone far enough, and he declined to press the complaint.

Mrs. Ross, however, was not yet placated, and insisted on making a statement, in which she said that her husband had first attacked her with an umbrella, which she took away from him, and with which she returned his blows.

Magistrate Ventworth told her to come to him and make a complaint if he ever assaulted her again, and then dismissed the case.

IN THE GERRY SOCIETY'S CARE

Three Runaway Boys from Peekskill Await Their Parents' Pleasure.

Arthur Murphy, eleven years old, of 236 Greene Street, Troy; Joseph Bulger, fifteen years old, of 202 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Charles Nutley, ten years old, of 142 West Thirteenth Street, who ran away from St. Joseph's Home, Peekskill, N. Y., Tuesday last and applied for shelter at the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station Wednesday night, were taken before Magistrate Kudlich at the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning and committed to the care of the Gerry Society until their parents could be notified.

The boys escaped from the home by climbing over the wall which surrounds the grounds. They remained about the tracks of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad until the next morning, when they boarded a freight train, which brought them to the city in the afternoon. Then they went to the police station for aid. They said that they had been overworked and underfed at the home, but it was found that their stories were false.

Bartholdi Hotel Company's Offer.

A meeting of the creditors of the Bartholdi Hotel Company was held yesterday in the parlor of the hotel, at Broadway and Twenty-third Street, for the purpose of obtaining a settlement.

It was stated that the liabilities of the company are about $68,500, of which $21,500 is for supplies, $16,000 for rent, and the balance due to the Messrs. and Mrs. White, who have been running the hotel. The assets consist of the furniture, the value of which is unknown.

The company offered to settle at 50 cents on the dollar in three, six, nine, and twelve months, and the creditors present at the meeting adopted a resolution favoring an acceptance of the proposition. As several large creditors were not present, final action was not taken.

Relief for Sugar Importers.

Collector Kilbreth said yesterday that on his recent visit to Washington he had been assured that, while Secretary Carlisle could not accept the ruling of the general appraisers that sugar importers may enter their purchases on conditional invoices, and would contest that ruling in court, he was in no way disposed to hamper or embarrass importers. No definite plan of relief has been suggested, but Collector Kilbreth is confident that the matter will soon be adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mrs. Curtis May Recover.

Mrs. Jessie Curtis of 452 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, who was shot Tuesday by Charles Poole, who afterwards killed himself, will probably recover.

Poole was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, his uncle, Richard Poole, of Detroit, Mich., paying the expenses.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ANNIVERSARY

Thirty-two Years Ago Yesterday He Became Father Corrigan — No Special Observance.

The thirty-second anniversary of the ordination of Archbishop Michael Augustine Corrigan to the priesthood occurred yesterday. There was little celebration of the event, however, and the day was marked by no special services.

The Archbishop celebrated low mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral at 7 o'clock A. M., and at 11 o'clock presided at the quarterly conference of the priests of the archdiocese, at which he received many congratulations from his fellow-workers.

Archbishop Corrigan's rise in the hierarchy has been rapid. After he was graduated from Mount St. Mary's College, in 1859, he studied in the American College at Rome. After his ordination to the priesthood in 1863, he was, successively, consecrated Bishop of Newark in 1873, appointed coadjutor to Cardinal McCloskey in 1880, and succeeded to the See of New-York in 1885. His Grace was honored in 1887 by being made assistant to the pontifical throne.

The Archbishop's duties are many and varied. Although he is often present at meetings, and frequently administers confirmation, the greater part of his work is done from his desk in the archiepiscopal residence, in Madison Avenue. There he directs the 400 priests under him, settling their differences and guiding their work. At the conference yesterday there were present representatives of the churches in this city west of Broadway, and in the State west of the Hudson River.

Much of the Archbishop's work consists in settling disputes arising between them, for even priests disagree, and run back to their hiding places. The simple fact that he has been uniformly fair is shown by the rarity of the cases in which his decisions have been appealed from, such a right of appeal having been established by the Third Plenary Council and the apostolic delegate, Mgr. Satolli.

The Archbishop is strictly a business man of the Church, and his reticence in expressing opinions on affairs out of the line of his duties has frequently been matter for comment.

Personally, Archbishop Corrigan is known as a kindly gentleman, acting in a high position, in the way he thinks right, and regardless of criticism when once he has determined that he has decided in accordance with the spirit of the Church.

WANTS TO BE A CITIZEN HERE AGAIN

E. J. Wessels Became a British Subject for Business Reasons.

In the long line of applicants for first papers of citizenship that filed into the United States District Court, in the Federal Building, yesterday, was Edward J. Wessels, a native-born American.

Mr. Wessels lives at the Park Avenue Hotel, and is said to be a millionaire. He is a member of the fruit-importing firm of Gerhard, Wessels & Co. of Warren Street, and was born in New-York.

He went to the West Indies five years ago to live, and in order to become part owner in some British ships running between those islands and New-York and Philadelphia, he renounced his American citizenship and became a British subject.

He returned to New-York six months ago, and desired to become a voter in this country again. Mr. Wessels received his first papers, but he must wait five years before he can vote.

Decision as to Corner Saloons.

Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied the application of Claus Torney for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Excise to grant a transfer of his license from 652 Broadway to 1,282 Myrtle Avenue, a corner store.

The Excise Commissioners refused to grant the transfer on the ground that it was in opposition to a rule of the department which allowed only two saloons on corners of intersecting streets.

Saloon Keeper Torney held that the rule was arbitrary. Justice Cullen, in making his decision, said: "While I doubt the wisdom of the rule limiting liquor stores to two corners of intersecting streets, and should have thought that the remaining corners were the least objectionable locations for such stores by new applicants, still the power of granting licenses is vested in the Commissioners and not in the courts. The refusal must be arbitrary. An erroneous rule is not necesarily an arbitrary one."

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Etruria"); at 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed per Maasdam"); at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 8 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Allianca, (letters must be directed "per Allianca"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chinpas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan"); at 4 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Endeavour.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Strathnevis, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. *7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *12 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9 AM | Trave, Sat., Oct. 5, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Sept. 24, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Oct. 8, 7 AM
Kaiser W. II., Sep. 28, 5AM | Fulda, Sat., Oct. 12, 9 AM
Aller, Tu., Oct. 1, 8 AM | Spree, Tu., Oct. 15, 5 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16. | †Fulda .....Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II..Nov. 2. | *Columbia ....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6. | †Ems .....Nov. 30.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | N. German Lloyd S.S.Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM | F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
Normannia, Oct. 10, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16
NEW-YORK .....Oct. 2 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 23
PARIS.....Oct. 9 | PARIS.....Oct. 30

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
WESTERNL'D. Sept. 25 | KENSINGTON...Oct. 9
NOORDLAND...Oct. 2 | FRIESLAND...Oct. 16
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, S. 25, 11:30 AM | Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 PM | Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM
Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM | Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30 AM
Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM | Majestic, Nov. 13, 2 PM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mohawk, Sept. 21.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 50 N. R., foot West 29th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 22, 3 P. M.
GEN. Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Nov. 12, 3 P. M.
PERU.....
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Oct. 14; Jan. 6; March 30.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Nov. 11; Feb. 3.
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 9; March 2.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
WARRIMOO, Nov. 16. | MIOWERA, Dec. 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Steamboats.

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